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# THE MARKET REPORTER

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## ST. LOUIS GETS 2,943 CARS OF POTATOES YEARLY.

### Minnesota and Wisconsin Largest Shipping States—Market Prices Closely Follow Quotations Prevailing in Chicago.

The potato market in St. Louis, one of the most important markets in the Middle West, closely follows the lead of Chicago. In fact, so far as main crop potatoes are concerned, St. Louis follows Chicago more closely than does any other city.

About two-thirds of the main crop supply for St. Louis comes from Minnesota and Wisconsin, where the shipping point prices are governed largely by the condition of the Chicago market. The 5-year average unloads in St. Louis from important contributing States are: Minnesota, 899 cars; Wisconsin, 500; Colorado, 272; Idaho, 246; Louisiana, 93; and Texas, 83. The home-grown supply is large enough to be of considerable importance, amounting to 286 cars, or approximately 10% of the entire consumption, which averaged 2,943 cars per year from 1917 to 1920.

#### TEXAS AN EARLY SHIPPER.

Florida potatoes are of no consequence on the St. Louis market, as the early supply comes mostly from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The first new potatoes appear late in April, coming from Texas. Texas and Louisiana both ship heavily during May and June and supplies from Oklahoma and Arkansas come mostly in June. Home-grown potatoes supply the market during July and in lighter quantity during August.

With the exception of some Burbanks from Louisiana, the early crop potatoes are mostly Bliss Triumphs. Probably one-third of the early crop is sold "field run," and the rest is graded No. 1 or No. 2. The Southwestern States ship potatoes in sacks containing 90 to 110 lbs. Home-grown stock appears mostly in bushel crates.

The first main crop stock is Red River Ohios, coming in August from the Red River Valley of Minnesota. Heavy receipts of Round Whites from Minnesota and Wisconsin start in September and continue until May. Colorado and Idaho potatoes appear in greatest quantity during the fall months. The principal varieties from these States are Russets and Rurals, but there are also some receipts of Downings, Pearls, and Brown Beauties. Northern and western stock is mostly U. S. grade No. 1.

Shipments from Colorado and Idaho and from the Red River Valley of Minnesota are in 120-lb. sacks. Round Whites from the

(Concluded on page 141, column 3.)

### A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

*Sharp declines occurred in prices for most grades of cattle and for hogs during the week under review. Receipts were heavy. Calf, sheep, and lamb prices held fairly steady. Fresh-meat prices also slumped under an unusually slow demand (p. 130).*

*Grain prices were under selling pressure and new low points for the crop were chalked up for December wheat and corn. Crop news was largely of a bullish nature (p. 140).*

*Fruit and vegetable shipments continued heavy. Prices for many leading lines were lower. Potato prices fluctuated. Demand was limited in most markets (p. 136).*

*Butter markets were weaker and prices declined. Cheese markets developed a firmer undertone though trading was not especially active (p. 134).*

*Hay prices dropped under heavier receipts. The recent price advances were lost. Feed markets displayed a firmer undertone than for many weeks (p 139).*

*Cotton prices held about steady, the losses early in the week being mostly regained (p. 144).*

*The tables showing grain receipts for July appear in this issue (pp. 142 and 143).*

*The fluid-milk report for August appears in this issue (p. 135).*

*The monthly report on the condensed and evaporated milk markets appears in this issue (front page).*

## CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKETS SHOW FIRMER TONE.

### Monthly Report Indicates Slightly Stronger Feeling—Raw Milk Prices Higher for August.

Markets for condensed and evaporated milk seem to have taken on a little more confident tone during the past month. Conditions are still far from what manufacturers generally consider satisfactory, but the general feeling is apparently better, temporarily at least. Statistical reports received from maufacturers bear evidence of the fact that the situation has improved somewhat and that there has apparently been a healthier movement of most classes of goods.

The latest available figures as to total stocks in manufacturers' hands cover Aug. 1, and reveal but a slight decrease under July 1. On July 1, however, the comparison with the previous month showed an increase in stocks on hand of about 25%. The latter figures are, therefore, more favorable from the manufacturers' standpoint, although they are partly due to a decreased production rather than entirely due to a more active movement of goods into trade channels.

(Concluded on page 133, column 2.)

## WEIGHT VARIATIONS OF LIVE ANIMALS FOLLOW CYCLES.

### Meat Production Materially Affected by Seasonable Differences in Weights of Animals Slaughtered During Year.

The average weight of animals slaughtered varies from month to month but, because of conditions that are fairly constant, these variations follow fairly well-defined cycles. For example, the average weight of cattle slaughtered is almost invariably lower in October than in March, while calves sent to market during April average considerably lower than those marketed in September and October. Hogs slaughtered during July and August are usually considerably heavier than those so disposed of early in the spring, whereas the average weight of sheep and lambs slaughtered during February and March is greater than that of those sent to the shambles during July and August.

Not only does the average weight of each class of live stock vary from month to month but the variations in the different species seldom correspond as regards time of occurrence. Cattle, for example, usually weigh heaviest when the average weight for calves is lightest. Sheep and lambs frequently are lightest when the average weight of hogs slaughtered is heaviest.

#### FEDERAL INSPECTION FIGURES USED.

The above statements are based on figures compiled by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates from reports of Federally inspected slaughter at a large number of establishments scattered throughout the United States. Complete data for the country are not available but those in the following table, which covers the period from July, 1920, to June, 1921, are believed to provide a fair index of the slaughter of the United States as a whole.

During the 12 months shown in the table accompanying this article cattle slaughtered were the lighest during October, when the average per animal was approximately 931 lbs. From that point the weight increased steadily. The high point was reached in April, when the average was 1,012.74 lbs.

The low average weight of cattle slaughtered during October and November is due to the fact that at that season of the year ranges and pastures are cleaned up and much of the stock marketed consists of "tail ends." Both the range stockman and the farmer have in many cases sorted out their best cattle and marketed them earlier in the season, leaving the lighter weight, thin, and unthrifty animals to graze as long

(Concluded on page 133, column 1.)

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# Live Stock and Meats

## LOWER GRADES OF CATTLE SLUMP UNDER LIBERAL RECEIPTS.

**Hog Prices Also Decline—Calf, Sheep, and Lamb Markets Fairly Steady During Week.**

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

Conditions underlying the cattle and hog trade during the third week of August were unfavorable to the selling side. Following a generous run the week previous, the arrival of 221,800 cattle at 10 large primary markets—the largest total since the week ending Jan. 22—tore the props from under the trade in both live cattle and dressed beef. Grass and short-fed stock, which comprised the bulk of offerings, showed severe declines, and dressed beef trade at some of the largest consuming centers worked into a state bordering on demoralization. The few strictly choice to prime dry-lot cattle offered were an exception, such kinds being sufficiently scarce to find a fairly ready market.

Average declines for the week on beef steers grading below choice ranged from 50¢ to $1 at markets under review. The slump served to widen further the range between top and bottom grades, the former selling during the week's best time at the highest price since January and the latter at new low levels for the year to date.

### HOG MARKET DEPRESSED.

Increased receipts of hogs, declining provision and grain prices, and a reduction in fresh pork trade were depressing influences in the hog market. Prices at the week end were mostly 75¢ to $1 lower at Chicago and South St. Paul, and 40¢ to 75¢ lower at other markest under review than a week ago.

The calf, sheep, and lamb markets alone showed stability. Eastern shipping demand at western markets reasserted itself, and a broadened demand for feeding and breeding stock put a prop under the market.

The week's receipts at 10 markets totaled approximately 221,800 cattle, 384,600 hogs, and 264,000 sheep compared with 192,542 cattle, 373,606 hogs, and 245,221 sheep the week previous, and 215,898 cattle, 356,368 hogs, and 345,549 sheep the correpsonding week last year.

*Cattle.*—Another liberal run of cattle forced prices to unevenly lower levels at the close of the week, beef steers closing mostly 50¢ to $1 lower. The southwestern run continued heavy, and there was a material increase in shipments from the northwestern range. Kansas City again received large numbers of cattle from Kansas pastures, the total run at that point being larger than either the previous week or the corresponding week a year ago and the largest since the third week in November, 1920.

### CHOICE CATTLE STILL SCARCE.

Strictly choice and prime cattle were comparatively scarce and a new top since January was established at Chicago. Yearlings brought $10.85 on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and best matured beef steers, $10.50. Short-fed steers, which until the recent break sold close to the top, were neglected, and some of these closed the week $1 lower at Chicago. Montana, Wyoming, and Dakota range steers sold at $6 to $7.90, with the bulk at $6.50 to $7.50. The bulk of all beef steers ranged from $6.75 to $10.

Kansas City had more common to medium grass steers than during any previous week of the season, and they sold relatively lower than at other markets. Numerous loads of 600 to 1,050-lb. Texas steers cleared at $4.50 to $5.25, and well-fattened cake-fed steers sold at $7.25 late in the week. The same kinds brought $8 on Monday. In the face of the lowest prices of the season on common grades, dry-fed steers brought the best prices of the year to date, yearlings topping at $10.60, and both medium and heavy steers at $10.50.

A top of $10.50 was established at Omaha on choice dry-fed yearlings. Western range steers sold largely at $6.75 to $7.60, medium and common grassers at $5 to $6.50 and some lights under $5.

At East St. Louis Southwesterns comprised the bulk of the receipts. Top was $10.25 with the bulk of natives selling at $8 to $9. Texas and Oklahoma grassers, mostly under 1,200 lbs., sold at $4.25 to $7.20 with the bulk at $5.50 to $6.75. The bulk of grass steers at St. Paul cleared at $5 to $6.50, although 1,290-lb. Dakotas brought $7.75 on Monday.

### WESTERN RANGE CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

Western range conditions generally are reported favorable, with the exception of spots in eastern Montana where grasshoppers are reported to have laid waste in many localities. Because of relatively low prices and comparatively high freight rates, it is considered probable that Chicago will get a smaller percentage of the range cattle run this year than usual.

Fat she stock held up fairly well at points under review except at East St. Louis, where a 50¢ to 75¢ break occurred. At other markets prices were considered relatively high in view of the low steer prices prevailing.

Bulls opened higher but the close found prices generally 25¢ lower. Resumption of an eastern demand materially aided the veal-calf market at Chicago and a general decrease in supplies rendered prices strong to 50¢ higher. At Omaha vealers declined 25¢ to 50¢. At Chicago the demand from eastern shippers included weighty calves as well as light vealers.

There was a general advance in stocker and feeder steer prices early in the week, but countrymen promptly balked at higher prices and late trading was slow. The close

(Concluded on page 132, column 1.)

## PRICES FOR FRESH MEATS SLUMP SHARPLY DURING WEEK.

**All Markets Register Declines Under Unusually Slow Demand—Choice Grades Scarce.**

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Chicago.)

Fresh meat trade generally did not respond to the cooler weather during the week ending August 20. On the contrary an unusually slow demand was accompanied by a marked slump in prices affecting all classes and grades. Literally it was a "buyers market," and after midweek bids were accepted freely.

*Beef.*—The continued weakness which has marked trading in common and medium grades of beef since early in the month affected prices of good and choice grades, and the previously strong position of the latter was changed early in the week to a corresponding degree of weakness.

Closing prices were off 50¢ at Chicago and from $1 to $2 at eastern markets. With an oversupply of low-grade grass-feed beef at all markets, sharp breaks were registered and closing prices were unevenly $1 to $2.50 below the previous week. Hardly any good cows were offered, but the moderate receipts of common and medium cows were in excess of the narrow demand, and daily declines were the rule. Only common bulls were offered and that kind registered sharp declines. The close was mostly $1 to $2 below a week ago at eastern markets and 50¢ below at Chicago. Except a decline of $1 at Chicago early in the week, kosher beef was relatively steady with supply and demand about equal.

### LOWER VEAL GRADES WEAK.

*Veal.*—With no choice veal offered and the demand generally slow, all lower grades were weak. Compared with the previous week's closing prices, the changes at New York were slight. Philadelphia held Monday's advance on good and medium veal but declined $2 on common. Boston and Chicago closed $1 off on all grades.

*Lamb.*—While the quality of receipts generally showed a marked improvement over recent weeks the narrow demand caused prices to sag. Closing prices at eastern markets were off mostly $2 to $3, while Chicago registered a decline of $1.

*Mutton.*—Monday's higher opening prices at Boston and New York were fairly well held until midweek, following which daily declines were registered. Closing prices were

**DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 20.**
[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Mon. | | Tues. | | Wed. | | Thurs. | | Fri. | | Sat. | | This wk. | | Last wk. | | 1 yr. ago. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. |
| Chicago | 260 | $9.69 | 259 | $9.35 | 254 | $8.84 | 260 | $8.87 | 252 | $9.22 | 291 | $8.54 | 261 | $9.16 | 261 | $9.66 | 259 | $14.98 |
| E St. Louis | 214 | 10.53 | 208 | 10.13 | 215 | 9.43 | 229 | 9.39 | 220 | 9.59 | 248 | 9.80 | 216 | 9.93 | 210 | 10.79 | 203 | 15.47 |
| Kansas City | 233 | 9.12 | 220 | 9.35 | 227 | 8.84 | 224 | 8.82 | 220 | 8.87 | 224 | 8.71 | 227 | 9.08 | 229 | 9.85 | 227 | 15.07 |
| Omaha | 270 | 8.77 | 273 | 8.55 | 274 | 8.08 | 272 | 8.00 | 279 | 8.37 | 274 | 8.02 | 275 | 8.28 | 271 | 9.06 | 269 | 14.26 |
| S. St. Paul | 266 | 9.08 | 273 | 8.86 | 271 | 8.04 | 271 | 8.15 | 267 | 8.44 | 265 | 8.51 | 270 | 8.44 | 264 | 9.31 | ..... | ..... |

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

**RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 20.**

| Markets. | Cattle and calves. | | | Hogs. | | | Sheep. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. |
| Chicago | 61,362 | 19,423 | 41,939 | 120,601 | 28,963 | 91,638 | 85,001 | 17,347 | 67,654 |
| East St. Louis | 27,324 | 13,545 | 7,071 | 41,226 | 16,375 | 15,804 | 15,475 | 2,528 | 9,216 |
| Indianapolis [1] | 11,542 | 6,444 | 4,502 | 39,608 | 17,762 | 22,719 | 7,137 | 5,446 | 1,691 |
| Kansas City | 75,264 | 46,459 | 24,757 | 30,105 | 9,667 | 21,453 | 23,589 | 7,382 | 16,143 |
| Oklahoma City | 8,466 | 3,105 | 5,080 | 5,223 | 102 | 4,717 | 404 | 35 | 222 |
| Omaha | 34,768 | 18,951 | 15,827 | 37,201 | 8,093 | 29,108 | 80,874 | 35,481 | 45,393 |
| St. Joseph [1] | 12,028 | 4,415 | 6,887 | 23,573 | 4,379 | 19,802 | 12,118 | 1,073 | 8,813 |
| St. Paul | 21,321 | 11,146 | 9,063 | 25,367 | 3,580 | 21,803 | 13,462 | 4,820 | 8,667 |
| Sioux City | 16,053 | 8,957 | 4,718 | 28,541 | 10,250 | 18,212 | 5,161 | 2,362 | 2,809 |
| Wichita [1] | 6,165 | 3,788 | 1,897 | 4,948 | 75 | 4,968 | 108 | 208 | 94 |
| Total | 274,293 | 136,233 | 121,741 | 356,393 | 99,246 | 250,224 | 243,329 | 76,682 | 160,702 |
| Previous week | 248,813 | 112,455 | 132,227 | 402,704 | 105,342 | 285,896 | 227,120 | 55,049 | 164,951 |

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 19.

back to the low level of the previous week. Under a slow demand conditions at Philadelphia were unchanged, and prices held steady. At Chicago the better grades of mutton, which consisted largely of heavyweight carcasses, showed a decline of 50¢, with the lower grades practically steady with one week ago.

*Pork.*—Although daily receipts were light at eastern markets, a continued slow demand resulted in some accumulation after midweek, and there was a considerable movement to freezers. All markets, including Chicago, were weak, and closing prices were unevenly $1 to $2 below a week ago. Some sales at Philadelphia showed declines of $3. Frozen loins made up a large percentage of arrivals, and these sold mostly $3 to $4 under fresh.

### Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Boston during the week ending Aug. 20 amounted to 2,619 bales, valued at $423,310. Imports at Philadelphia during the same week totaled 10,304 bales, valued at $85,854.

### STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

**Week Ending Friday, Aug. 19.**

| | Cattle and calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market origin: | | | |
| Chicago | 7,361 | ..... | 8,589 |
| East St. Louis | 5,559 | 772 | 1,359 |
| Fort Worth | 2,986 | 110 | 148 |
| Indianapolis | 1,005 | 439 | 797 |
| Kansas City | 25,633 | 426 | 5,200 |
| Oklahoma City | 3,086 | 102 | 35 |
| Omaha | 16,381 | ..... | 24,266 |
| St. Joseph | 3,561 | 144 | 2,384 |
| St. Paul | 8,585 | 706 | 529 |
| Sioux City | 7,829 | 11 | 2,362 |
| Wichita | 1,512 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 83,498 | 2,710 | 45,669 |
| Previous week | 59,338 | 3,855 | 36,328 |
| Same week last year | 51,552 | 3,053 | 147,426 |
| State destination: | | | |
| Alabama | ..... | ..... | 67 |
| Arkansas | ..... | 84 | ..... |
| Colorado | 54 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 13,497 | 945 | 9,267 |
| Indiana | 2,844 | 439 | 4,164 |
| Iowa | 20,729 | 637 | 11,857 |
| Kansas | 7,908 | ..... | 505 |
| Kentucky | 92 | ..... | 1,539 |
| Louisiana | 78 | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan | 914 | ..... | 1,354 |
| Minnesota | 880 | 259 | 839 |
| Missouri | 10,712 | 74 | 8,081 |
| Montana | 106 | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 14,132 | 144 | 4,691 |
| New York | 47 | ..... | 200 |
| North Dakota | 33 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 2,085 | ..... | 261 |
| Oklahoma | 3,285 | 128 | 35 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,543 | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | 728 | ..... | 1,760 |
| Tennessee | 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Texas | 2,363 | ..... | 148 |
| Virginia | ..... | ..... | 588 |
| West Virginia | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 433 | ..... | 213 |
| Total | 83,498 | 2,710 | 45,669 |

### CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Aug. 19. | Aug. 12. | July 22. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, smoked, 14–16 average | $28.00–31.50 | $30.00–31.50 | $29.00–31.00 |
| Hams, fancy, 14–16 average | 31.00–34.50 | 32.50–34.50 | 32.00–33.00 |
| Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average | 16.50–19.00 | 17.50–20.00 | 17.00–19.00 |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average | 27.00–28.50 | 27.00–28.50 | 25.50–27.00 |
| Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average | 37.00–40.00 | 38.00–40.00 | 38.50–40.00 |
| Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average | 15.50–17.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 16.00–16.50 |
| Backs, D. S., 14–16 average | 11.50–13.00 | 12.00–13.25 | 11.50–12.75 |
| Pure lard, tierces | 12.75–14.25 | 13.25–14.25 | 14.00–14.75 |
| Compound lard, tierces | 11.50–12.25 | 11.50–12.25 | 11.00–11.50 |

### LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Chicago. | East St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Omaha. | St. Paul. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOGS. | | | | | |
| Top | $9.40 | $9.50 | $8.80 | $8.50 | $8.50 |
| Bulk of sales | 7.00–9.25 | 8.75–9.40 | 7.00–8.75 | 6.75–8.00 | 6.75–8.00 |
| Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice | 7.85–8.90 | 8.00–9.15 | 7.50–8.50 | 7.35–8.00 | 7.00–7.75 |
| Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice | 8.65–9.25 | 8.90–9.40 | 7.75–8.75 | 7.50–8.50 | 7.25–8.00 |
| Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice | 9.00–9.40 | 9.00–9.50 | 7.90–8.80 | 8.00–8.50 | 8.25–8.50 |
| Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice | 8.75–9.25 | 8.50–9.40 | 7.75–8.65 | ..... | ..... |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth | 7.00–7.50 | 6.75–7.25 | 6.00–6.90 | 6.75–7.35 | 6.50–7.00 |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough | 6.75–7.00 | 6.25–6.75 | 5.50–6.00 | 6.00–6.75 | 6.25–6.50 |
| Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) | ..... | 7.00–9.25 | 7.00–9.00 | 6.75–8.25 | 8.25–8.50 |
| CATTLE. | | | | | |
| Beef steers: | | | | | |
| Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 9.25–10.25 | 9.75–10.25 | 9.25–10.00 | 9.00–10.10 | ..... |
| Good | 8.00–9.25 | 8.75–9.75 | 7.90–9.25 | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.00 |
| Medium | 6.50–8.00 | 6.50–8.75 | 6.15–7.90 | 6.00–8.00 | 6.00–7.75 |
| Common | 5.25–6.50 | 5.50–6.50 | 4.75–6.15 | 4.75–6.00 | 4.75–5.75 |
| Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 9.40–10.50 | 9.75–10.25 | 9.35–10.35 | 9.25–10.40 | ..... |
| Good | 8.00–9.40 | 8.75–9.75 | 8.00–9.35 | 8.00–9.25 | 8.25–9.00 |
| Medium | 6.50–8.00 | 6.50–8.75 | 5.80–8.00 | 5.75–8.00 | 6.25–8.00 |
| Common | 5.00–6.50 | 5.25–6.50 | 4.25–5.75 | 4.50–5.75 | 4.25–6.00 |
| Butcher cattle: | | | | | |
| Heifers, common-choice | 3.75–8.50 | 4.50–10.00 | 3.75–7.85 | 3.75–8.50 | 3.25–7.50 |
| Cows, common-choice | 3.50–6.75 | 3.25–5.75 | 3.35–5.50 | 3.25–6.00 | 2.75–6.00 |
| Bulls, bologna and beef | 3.50–6.50 | 3.50–6.25 | 3.00–5.25 | 2.75–6.50 | 2.50–5.00 |
| Canners and cutters: | | | | | |
| Cows and heifers | 2.00–3.50 | 2.00–3.25 | 1.50–3.50 | 2.00–3.25 | 1.50–2.50 |
| Canner steers | 2.75–3.75 | 2.75–3.75 | 2.00–3.00 | 2.25–3.50 | 2.00–3.00 |
| Veal calves: | | | | | |
| Light and medium weight, medium-choice | 8.00–10.00 | 5.00–9.25 | 6.00–8.50 | 5.50–7.50 | 4.00–7.50 |
| Heavy weight, common-choice | 3.50–7.50 | 3.50–8.50 | 3.25–6.75 | 3.25–7.00 | 3.00–6.00 |
| Feeder steers: | | | | | |
| 1,000 lbs. up, common-choice | 5.50–7.50 | 5.50–6.75 | 5.40–7.35 | 5.25–7.50 | 4.25–6.50 |
| 750–1,000 lbs., common-choice | 5.25–7.35 | 5.25–6.75 | 5.00–6.90 | 4.75–7.25 | 3.75–6.25 |
| Stocker cattle: | | | | | |
| Steers, common-choice | 4.00–6.75 | 3.75–6.25 | 3.50–6.40 | 3.75–6.50 | 2.5–5.75 |
| Cows and heifers, common-choice | 2.50–5.50 | 2.75–5.75 | 2.25–5.25 | 2.50–5.25 | 2.25–4.50 |
| Calves— | | | | | |
| Good and choice | ..... | 5.75–6.50 | 5.25–6.50 | 5.50–6.25 | ..... |
| Common and medium | ..... | 4.50–5.75 | 3.00–5.00 | 3.25–5.50 | ..... |
| SHEEP. | | | | | |
| Lambs: | | | | | |
| 84 lbs. down, medium-choice | 8.25–10.25 | 7.00–9.25 | 7.75–9.85 | 7.50–9.25 | 7.00–9.25 |
| Culls and common | 5.00–7.75 | 4.00–7.00 | 4.00–7.50 | 5.00–7.25 | 4.00–6.50 |
| Feeding lambs | 6.50–8.25 | ..... | 6.00–7.50 | 5.75–7.50 | 5.00–7.25 |
| Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime | 6.25–8.00 | 4.00–7.00 | 4.25–6.75 | 5.25–6.25 | 4.50–7.00 |
| Wethers, medium-prime | 4.25–6.50 | 3.50–5.25 | 3.75–5.35 | 4.25–6.25 | 3.75–5.50 |
| Ewes: | | | | | |
| Medium, good and choice | 3.25–5.25 | 3.00–4.25 | 3.00–4.25 | 2.50–4.25 | 2.00–3.75 |
| Culls and common | 1.50–3.00 | 1.00–2.75 | 1.00–2.75 | 1.00–2.25 | 1.00–2.00 |
| Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings) | 3.50–7.00 | ..... | 3.50–5.25 | ..... | ..... |
| Feeding ewes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.25–3.25 | ..... |

### WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Chicago. | | | New York. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 23. | Aug. 16. | July 26. | Aug. 23. | Aug. 16. | July 26. |
| Fresh beef: | | | | | | |
| Steers— | | | | | | |
| Choice | $17.00–18.00 | $16.50–17.50 | $17.00–18.00 | $17.50–19.00 | $18.00–19.00 | $17.00–18.00 |
| Good | 15.50–16.50 | 15.00–16.00 | 15.50–16.50 | 15.00–16.50 | 15.50–17.00 | 15.50–16.50 |
| Medium | 11.50–14.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 11.50–13.00 | 12.50–15.00 | 14.00–15.00 |
| Common | 9.00–10.50 | 9.50–11.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 8.00–10.00 | 9.00–12.00 | 12.00–13.00 |
| Cows— | | | | | | |
| Good | 11.50–12.00 | 12.00–12.50 | 13.50–14.50 | ..... | ..... | 14.00–15.00 |
| Medium | 10.50–11.00 | 11.00–11.50 | 12.00–13.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 12.00–13.00 |
| Common | 8.00–10.00 | 8.00–10.00 | 10.00–12.00 | 7.00–8.50 | 9.00–10.00 | 10.00–11.00 |
| Bulls— | | | | | | |
| Common | 7.50–8.00 | 8.50–9.00 | 10.00–10.50 | 7.50–8.50 | 8.00–9.00 | 11.50–12.00 |
| Fresh lamb and mutton: | | | | | | |
| Lamb— | | | | | | |
| Choice | 22.00–23.00 | 23.00–24.00 | 23.00–25.00 | 23.00–25.00 | 23.00–24.00 | 21.00–22.00 |
| Good | 19.00–21.00 | 20.00–22.00 | 21.00–23.00 | 21.00–22.00 | 21.00–22.00 | 19.00–20.00 |
| Medium | 17.00–18.00 | 18.00–19.00 | 19.00–20.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 19.00–20.00 | 16.00–18.00 |
| Common | 14.00–16.00 | 15.00–17.00 | 15.00–18.00 | 10.00–16.00 | 10.00–18.00 | 14.00–15.00 |
| Mutton— | | | | | | |
| Good | 12.00–12.50 | 12.00–12.50 | 12.00–14.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 15.00–16.00 |
| Medium | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 12.00–14.00 |
| Common | 7.00–9.00 | 7.00–9.00 | 7.00–9.00 | 7.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–11.00 |
| Fresh veal: | | | | | | |
| Choice | 17.00–18.00 | 16.50–17.50 | 18.00–19.00 | 17.00–19.00 | ..... | 20.00 only. |
| Good | 14.00–16.00 | 14.00–15.50 | 16.00–17.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 16.00–18.00 |
| Medium | 10.00–13.00 | 11.00–13.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 14.00–15.00 |
| Common | 8.00–9.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 11.00–13.00 | 9.00–11.00 | 8.00–11.00 | 12.00–14.00 |
| Fresh pork cuts: | | | | | | |
| Loins— | | | | | | |
| 8–10 lbs. average | 27.00–28.00 | 28.00–30.00 | 26.00–27.00 | 28.00–29.00 | 28.00–29.00 | 24.00–26.00 |
| 10–12 lbs. average | 25.00–26.00 | 26.00–27.00 | 24.00–25.00 | 25.00–27.00 | 26.00–27.00 | 22.00–23.00 |
| 12–14 lbs. average | 20.00–22.00 | 22.00–23.00 | 22.00–23.00 | 22.00–24.00 | 24.00–25.00 | 21.00–22.00 |
| 14–16 lbs. average | 18.00–19.00 | 17.00–20.00 | 19.00–20.00 | 19.00–21.00 | 20.00–22.00 | 19.00–20.00 |
| 16 lbs. and over | 14.00–16.00 | 14.00–16.00 | 17.00–19.00 | 16.00–18.00 | 16.00–18.00 | 18.00–19.00 |
| Shoulders— | | | | | | |
| Skinned | 14.00–15.00 | 14.50–16.00 | 13.50–14.50 | 15.00–16.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 13.00–14.00 |
| Picnics— | | | | | | |
| 4–6 lbs. average | 13.00–13.50 | 14.00–15.00 | 14.50–15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6–8 lbs. average | 12.00–13.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 13.50–14.00 | 12.50–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 12.00–13.00 |
| Butts— | | | | | | |
| Boneless | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.00–23.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston style | 17.00–18.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 15.00–16.00 |

## WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 130.)

at leading Missouri River markets was unevenly lower than a week previous.

The bulk of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago sold at $5.25 to $7, and $8 was paid for two loads of choice, meaty, feeding steers. Some fleshy, heavy feeders reached $8.25 at Kansas City but the bulk of strictly feeders landed at $5.50 to $7 late in the week. The bulk of stocker steers sold at $5 to $5.75. Stock cows sold mostly from $3 to $3.25 and stock calves at $4 to $5.50.

A top of $8 was scored by fleshy, dehorned feeder steers at Omaha but the general run of stockers and feeders moved at $5 to $7.25. Bulk of stocker steers at St. Paul landed at $4.50 to $5.50, while feeders ranged from $5.50 to $7.25. At East St. Louis stockers cleared largely at $4.50 to $5.25 and feeders at $5 to $6.80.

*Hogs.*—Hog receipts, particularly at Chicago, were considerably heavier than usual for this season of the year. Chicago's increase for the first three weeks of August was 64,935 head over the corresponding period of last year. The heavy receipts, a sluggish fresh-pork trade in the East, and a slackened shipping demand at western markets were the main factors causing the depression and the declines.

### MOST DEMAND FOR LIGHTWEIGHTS.

On Tuesday the topheavy markets started on the down grade, the slump continuing through Wednesday, and at some markets through Thursday. It was noted that packer buyers concentrated throughout the week on lighter weights, purchasing as few hogs weighing over 300 lbs. as possible. This policy seemed to indicate that lard is not one of the most needed commodities at the present time. Owing to scarcity of the better grades of lights at Chicago, good and choice hogs averaging 230 lbs. and down sold generally on a parity with the same grades of lights. The proportion of desirable medium to strong weight butchers in receipts is gradually diminishing.

The week's average weight at Chicago at 261 lbs. was the same as the week previous, while Omaha's average at 275 lbs, and St. Paul's at 270 lbs. showed increases of 4 and 6 lbs., respectively, and were the heaviest for the year to date.

At the close of the week Chicago and St. Paul were mostly 75¢ to $1 lower than a week earlier, and the other markets under review mostly 40¢ to 75¢ lower. This left Chicago generally $1.50 to $1.75 lower than Tuesday, Aug. 9, when the highest point of the year to date, $11.85, was reached.

The downward trend of hog prices carried stock pigs down to 75¢ to $1. At the week-end stock pigs were quoted up to $9.25 at Kansas City and Omaha, and to $9 at St. Paul.

### SHEEP PRICES FAIRLY FIRM.

*Sheep.*—A moderate increase in receeipts of sheep and lambs at leading markets was well received in the main, although poor distribution of the supply caused marked irregularities in prices at different points. Kansas City, under a short supply, closed 35¢ to 75¢ higher on lambs and steady to 25¢ higher on sheep, and on fat classes was relatively higher than either Chicago or Omaha. The last-named market, under comparatively liberal receipts, closed 25¢ to 50¢ lower on lambs, and 50¢ to 75¢ lower on sheep. Influenced by a small run, fat lambs at East St. Louis colosed 50¢ higher, while final prices on killing classes at Chicago and St. Paul were practically steady with a week earlier.

In a general way the supply and demand of fat classes were well balanced, although trade in the dressed product was somewhat depressed. A good demand for feeding and breeding stock during a greater part of the week acted as a prop under the trade, killers and feeders competing for the lighter-fleshed range offerings. At Chicago this resulted in an advance of 25¢ to 50¢ on stock suitable for country outlet.

The trade is not expecting so liberal a run of feeding sheep and lambs this fall as usual. Fewer lambs were dropped on the range last spring than normally because of a shortage of breeding stock, and grazing conditions this summer have been unusually good. Knowledge of this condition, together with the facts that stubble fields are now available, pastures in the feeding districts are generally good, and a big corn crop is virtually assured, was doubtless a potent influence in the material broadening during the past fortnight of the demand for feeding and breeding stock.

Choice fat range lambs sold at Chicago up to $10.75, with a few natives as high as $10.50, but the bulk of the latter ranged from $9.50 to $10, and culls from $6 down. Second cuts of range lambs sold freely up to $8.50 and $8.60 as feeders, with killers paying about the same prices for range lambs in feeder flesh.

Most of the fat ewes sold at $3.25 to $4.50 at markets under review, with a killer top of $5 at Chicago on light natives. Two-year-old Montana wethers sold up to $6.25 and native yearlings as high as $8. Breeding ewes sold largely between $3.50 and $5.75.

*Opening, Aug. 22.*—More than half of the 10-market supply of 87,400 cattle was received at Chicago and Kansas City. The supply proved excessive, and beef steers broke unevenly 15¢ to 50¢ at Chicago compared with the previous week's close. She stock held practically steady at Chicago and Kansas City, being light compared with total receipts. Calf prices were steady at all points.

Prime yearling steers reached $10.75 at Chicago, but no heavy cattle passed $10. Bulk of beef steers at Chicago sold from $6.75 to $9.50. Some short-fed natives which sold from $7.50 to $8.50 looked as much as $1.50 below the preceding week's opening.

Under liberal receipts hog markets under review were mostly 50¢ to 75¢ lower, except Kansas City, which was 25¢ to 50¢ lower. East St. Louis had a one-load top of $10; Chicago, $9.75; Kansas City, $9.15; Omaha and St. Paul, $9. Rough packing sows sold as much as $3 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. below the extreme top.

Lambs were in liberal supply and prices declined mostly 25¢ to 50¢, Kansas City showing the full decline. Sheep held about steady at Chicago, Omaha, and East St. Louis. Range lambs topped at $10.25 at Chicago, $10.10 at Kansas City, and $9.75 at Omaha.

## JULY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

| | Boston. | | New York. | | Philadelphia. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | |
| Western dressed meats: | | | | | | |
| Steer.....carcasses.. | 14,408 | 13,855 | 35,594 | 31,191 | 10,483 | 9,641 |
| Cow.....do.... | 4,234 | 3,832 | 2,815 | 2,855 | 1,774 | 2,499 |
| Bull.....do.... | 227 | 386 | 555 | 1,255 | 307 | 626 |
| Veal.....do.... | 3,454 | 5,105 | 47,360 | 44,296 | 8,293 | 7,747 |
| Hogs.....do.... | | | 410 | 62 | | |
| Lamb.....do.... | 60,542 | 59,749 | 115,746 | 101,824 | 33,232 | 24,739 |
| Mutton.....do.... | 2,370 | 4,003 | 11,797 | 25,420 | 4,578 | 5,517 |
| Goats.....do.... | | 20 | | | | 108 |
| Pork cuts.....lbs.. | 963,630 | 438,026 | 2,268,249 | 2,022,310 | 1,832,054 | 1,326,753 |
| Beef cuts.....do.... | 14,758 | 4,178 | 720,802 | 367,908 | | |
| LOCAL SLAUGHTER. | | | | | | |
| Federal inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle.....carcasses.. | 5,866 | 5,746 | 46,844 | 46,005 | 10,237 | 8,697 |
| Calves.....do.... | 15,133 | 13,370 | 76,644 | 66,508 | 5,929 | 7,004 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 95,570 | 89,417 | 130,818 | 162,865 | 64,903 | 66,558 |
| Sheep.....do.... | 35,218 | 30,181 | 224,322 | 197,836 | 30,716 | 20,589 |
| City inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle.....do.... | 167 | 522 | 204 | 2,409 | 707 | 398 |
| Calves.....do.... | 466 | 699 | 3,789 | 244 | 3,855 | 3,098 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 3,731 | 3,730 | 1 | 1 | 256 | 539 |
| Sheep.....do.... | 1 | | 1 | | 6,850 | 7,030 |

## Consumption of Meat During June Totaled 901,312,201 Pounds.

Apparent consumption of meat, including lard, oleo oil, edible tallow, and stearine, in June amounted to 901,312,201 lbs. This figure is based on information available to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates on the number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection and the amount of meat exported, imported, and in storage.

June consumption exceeded consumption in May by 97,242,847 lbs., or 10.8%, and was greater than the consumption in June, 1920, by 43,537,277 lbs., or 4.8%.

Apparent consumption of beef and veal in June was 391,361,390 lbs., an increase of 47,579,519 lbs., or 12.2%, over May, but a decrease of 3,856,347 lbs., or slightly less than 1%, under June a year ago.

Consumption of pork, including lard, totaled 467,909,924 lbs. This exceeded consumption in May by 45,724.553 lbs., or 9.8%, and that of June, 1920, by 37,324,055 lbs., or 8%.

A total of 42,040,887 lbs. of lamb and mutton was consumed in June, an increase of 3,938,775 lbs., or 9.4%, over the preceding month and 10,069,569 lbs., or 24%, over the corresponding month of the previous year.

## Firmer Wool Prices at Eastern Points.

A marked improvement is reported in the wool market at eastern points, the principal demand at present being for the finer grades. Quotations on Aug. 22 ranged as follows: Graded Ohio ¼ Blood Combing, 21¢; ⅜ Blood Combing, 25¢; Fine Clothing, 26¢; Territory ⅜ Blood, 20 to 22¢; ¼ Blood, 17 to 18½¢.

Woolen mills have shown considerable activity during the past two weeks. An advance of 5¢ per lb. on Fine Scoured wools was recorded in recent sales.

**Shipments of watermelons** by the end of the third week in August had already slightly exceeded the unusually heavy total movement of last season.

## VARIATIONS IN ANIMAL WEIGHTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

as pasture is available. Eventually severe storms and the arrival of winter weather force this stock on the market in great numbers and the average weight per animal decreases proportionately. During November and December considerable numbers of cattle are sent to market which have either been taken back to the country to be "warmed up," i. e., given a short feed either on stubble fields, beet fields, or corn stover, or which were held in the country for this purpose.

Naturally this additional feeding period has increased their weight somewhat over that of the animals that were sent directly from pasture to the shambles earlier in the autumn. From January until late spring most of the cattle marketed are selected animals which have been maintained on concentrated feed and given special attention. This prolonged and carefully supervised feeding naturally results in an increased average weight, a fact which is indicated by the accompanying table.

**Average Live Weight per Animal.**

[Figures are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.]

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep and lambs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1920.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| July | 980.17 | 180.96 | 238.56 | 71.80 |
| August | 960.46 | 190.15 | 234.66 | 78.85 |
| September | 961.57 | 217.94 | 227.62 | 76.67 |
| October | 931.72 | 203.29 | 221.62 | 80.62 |
| November | 939.66 | 207.48 | 217.90 | 83.53 |
| December | 977.85 | 171.80 | 221.26 | 85.66 |
| *1921.* | | | | |
| January | 986.26 | 169.85 | 227.28 | 87.30 |
| February | 992.72 | 156.23 | 227.89 | 88.10 |
| March | 1,006.04 | 143.57 | 227.70 | 88.62 |
| April | 1,012.74 | 136.82 | 225.56 | 85.14 |
| May | 1,005.99 | 148.20 | 220.01 | 78.16 |
| June | 1,010.01 | 160.89 | 223.65 | 72.57 |

Turning to calves, the average weight was lightest in April. The average per animal amounting to slightly less than 137 lbs. This is due to the fact that most calves are dropped in the spring and, particularly in the dairy districts, most owners market them as soon after birth as the meat is fit for human consumption. The greatest weight was attained in September when the average was nearly 218 lbs. per animal. This is accounted for largely by the fact that after the first run of spring calves is marketed many calves are allowed to run on pasture with the mother during a part or all of the summer. Furthermore, considerable numbers of range calves are marketed in the late summer and early autumn. These calves are, of course, considerably older and heavier than the average vealer which comes from the dairy district in the early spring, ranging anywhere from five to eight weeks old.

In July, 1920, the average weight of sheep and lambs slaughtered was 71.8 lbs. per animal. With slight fluctuations the weight increased steadily during the next eight months until in the following March the average was approximately 88.5 lbs. This movement was fairly typical and may be accounted for by the fact that in July most of the animals slaughtered are lambs that were dropped late in the preceding winter or early in the spring. Later in the season a good many matured sheep are marketed which, added to the increased age of lambs then marketed, naturally brings up the average weight of animals slaughtered. After the range stock is marketed late in the fall, practically all of the sheep and lambs available for slaughter consists of fed stock. Quite naturally, therefore, the average weight increases as the feeding period is prolonged.

### LESS VARIATION IN HOG WEIGHTS.

As a rule, the average weight of hogs shows a smaller per cent of variation during the year than that of other classes of live stock. During the year, from July, 1920, to June, 1921, the extreme variation amounted to 18.66 lbs., or 8.56%. As a matter of fact the average weight of hogs usually passes through two complete cycles each year. In other words there are generally two periods when weights are high and two when they are relatively low. During the 12 months under consideration the highest average weight occurred in July, 1920, and the lowest in November of the same year. The second highest average weight occurred in February, 1921, and the second lowest average weight in May of the same year. The time elapsing between one high point and the next, or one low point and the succeeding one being approximately six months in each case. These fluctuations in weight may be traced to the fact that a new crop of hogs is produced twice each year, in the spring and in the fall. When each crop first comes on the market the average weight is comparatively low, but as the season progresses and the hogs attain greater age, the weight naturally increases.

Considering the extreme fluctuations in average weights, as indicated by the above table, calves lead with a variation of 59.29%. Sheep and lambs are second with 23.43%, cattle third with 8.70% and hogs last with 8.56%. In each case the minimum monthly average weight was used as a base.

The importance, from the standpoint of meat production, of even a slight variation in the average weight of animals salughtered becomes apparent when it is considered that the number of cattle slaughtered during June of this year, under Federal inspection alone, totaled approximately 640,000 head. An increase or decrease of 10 lbs. per head in the average weight of that number of cattle would mean an increase or decrease of approximately 3,584,000 lbs. of beef.

## CONDENSED MILK MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

It will be noted that on a comparative basis unsold stocks of all classes reported on Aug. 1 were 114,000,000 lbs., compared with 174,000,000 lbs. on July 1, or a decrease of 60,000,000 lbs., and that unfilled orders increased from 2,800,000 lbs. to 9,100,000 lbs. The movement was most active on evaporated case goods.

July exports of evaporated milk exceeded 11,600,000 lbs., over half of which went to the United Kingdom and to Poland. Shipments to Germany dropped materially, but France and Belgium received over 1,200,000 lbs. Exports of condensed milk were some 2,000,000 lbs. less than the previous month, and of the total amount approximating 5,700,000 lbs., Poland with 832,000 lbs., the United Kingdom with 606,000 lbs., and Cuba with over 2,000,000 lbs., were the largest receivers.

August prices paid producers for raw milk were higher in all sections, the average increase amounting to 23¢ per 100 lbs. Greatest increases occurred in the northeastern sections, where it is reported that condenseries are accepting increasing amounts of milk. This is said to be responsible to some extent for a lighter production of cheese in those districts.

**Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.**

(In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.)

| Stocks. | Aug. 1, 1921. Case goods. | Aug. 1, 1921. Bulk goods. | July 1, 1921. Case goods. | July 1, 1921. Bulk goods. | Aug. 1, 1920. Case goods. | Aug. 1, 1920. Bulk goods. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONDENSED. | | | | | | |
| Total stocks | 30,541 | 28,529 | 33,664 | 26,907 | 68,067 | 29,721 |
| Total unsold stocks | 21,588 | 24,476 | 28,577 | 20,970 | 36,255 | 8,306 |
| Total unfilled orders | 425 | 14 | 460 | ..... | 8,423 | ..... |
| EVAPORATED. | | | | | | |
| Total stocks | 145,867 | 739 | 143,808 | 1,028 | 146,891 | 1,236 |
| Total unsold stocks | 68,658 | 719 | 124,314 | 1,016 | 55,500 | 1,213 |
| Total unfilled orders | 10,025 | ..... | 2,342 | ..... | 6,125 | 311 |

| Exports. | July, 1921. | June, 1921. | July, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Condensed milk | 5,727 | 8,060 | 21,823 |
| Evaporated milk | 11,611 | 13,640 | 5,846 |
| Total | 17,338 | 21,740 | 27,669 |

**Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.**

[Per 100 lbs.]

| Geographic section. | By manufacturers of case and bulk goods. Aug. | By manufacturers of case and bulk goods. July. | By manufacturers of bulk goods only. Aug. | By manufacturers of bulk goods only. July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England | $1.91 | $1.57 | $3.30 | $2.85 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2.06 | 1.70 | 2.14 | 1.95 |
| South Atlantic | 1.88 | 1.84 | 1.87 | 1.92 |
| East North Central | 1.85 | 1.57 | 1.87 | 1.80 |
| West North Central | 1.80 | 1.53 | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| South Central | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western (North) | 1.53 | 1.46 | 2.30 | 2.13 |
| Western (South) | 1.61 | 1.49 | ..... | ..... |
| United States | 1.87 | 1.59 | 2.06 | 1.93 |

**Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.**

[To domestic trade.]

| Geographic section. | Sweetened condensed case of 14-oz. cans. July. | Sweetened condensed case of 14-oz. cans. June. | Unsweetened evaporated case of 16-oz. cans. July. | Unsweetened evaporated case of 16-oz. cans. June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England | $6.16 | $6.16 | $4.83 | $4.95 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5.89 | 6.01 | 4.79 | 4.87 |
| South Atlantic | 6.47 | 6.38 | 4.97 | 5.09 |
| East North Central | 6.48 | 6.35 | 4.64 | 4.74 |
| West North Central | 6.44 | 6.33 | 4.75 | 4.97 |
| South Central | 6.53 | 6.46 | 5.05 | 5.13 |
| Western (North) | 6.33 | 6.25 | 4.61 | 4.97 |
| Western (South) | 6.37 | 5.91 | 4.67 | 4.75 |
| United States | 6.26 | 6.21 | 4.78 | 4.84 |

Manufacturers' selling prices as reported for July show that the greatest changes occurred in foreign prices. Condensed case goods were increased an average of 18¢ but evaporated goods were reduced 16¢ per case. Domestic prices also increased for condensed and decreased for evaporated, but the changes averaged only 5¢ to 6¢ per case.

**The New Zealand Minister of Agriculture** states that during 1920 the wool clip of that Dominion brought $63,264,500, while at present market prices this season's clip will bring only $21,899,250 to $24,332,500, according to a report received from the American consul general at Auckland, conversions being made at the normal rate of exchange.

**The first consignment** of Canadian chilled beef to England reached Liverpool the latter part of July, reports the Imperial Food Journal. Canadian meat interests hope to develop the chilled beef trade on a large scale if the present experiments successful.

# Dairy and Poultry

## DULL TONE TO BUTTER MARKETS DURING PAST WEEK.

### Prices Seek Lower Levels Under Efforts to Clear Moderate Accumulation of Undergrades.

The slightly firmer tone which came over the butter market following the release of the cold storage report failed to last through the week ending Aug. 20. Apparently the bullish features of this report had been discounted in the price advances registered during recent weeks, and dealers now are looking more particularly at the changed conditions in the production field, both here and abroad, than at comparative storage figures.

At all events, after a fairly firm opening early in the week buying support flattened out, and the market took on a dull and lifeless appearance. Efforts to clear moderate accumulations of butter forced prices to lower levels. One or two attempts at rallies were staged later in the week, when buyers came into the market for undergrades, but the sentiment appeared to be bearish and against any advance in prices. Consumptive demand was curtailed by recent high prices just sufficiently to leave the markets with a surplus of butter when speculative buying was stopped, and this situation has caused a reshaping of ideas and sentiment, even among those previously most optimistic as regards the general butter situation.

HEAVIER PRODUCTION SHOWN.

The American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association's report covering 76 centralized factories showed an increase in production of 9.4% for the week ending Aug. 13, compared with the output of the same week last year, and an increase of 2.9% compared with the week before.

Receipts on practically all of the markets ran slightly heavier than during the week ending Aug. 13, and receivers in many cases report larger individual shipments. The Chicago market has received a number of cars of Colorado and Oklahoma butter from factories which have heretofore been able to sell all their output at home. It is also stated that Denmark has had cooler weather and rains recently which have caused a slackening of trade and an easier market. In view of the heavy shipments from Denmark to this country last year, this is a matter of general interest. Some offerings of New Zealand butter were reported during the week at prices around 35¢ c. i. f., Pacific Coast points.

The present storage situation is puzzling many members of the butter trade. The shortage in holdings was admittedly large on Aug. 1, but many are at a loss to know why this shortage should increase at a time when production is known to be increasing, when the markets are dull and a considerable quantity of butter has to be stored in order to be disposed of, and when consumptive buying is reported to be lighter. One explanation being offered is that while domestic production is now showing a slight increase there are no imports this year, and that it was the movement of Danish butter into storage last year that caused storage holdings to be increased very heavily. Many believe, however, that conditions may soon be reversed and that the storage holdings will begin to show a gain rather than a loss compared with last year. The tone of the markets at the close was unsettled.

### WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 20.

[Cents per lb.]

| CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score). | New York. | Chicago. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 44 | 41 | 44½ | 44½ | 40¾ |
| Tuesday | 44 | 41 | 44 | 44 | 41 |
| Wednesday | 43 | 40 | 43 | 43½ | 42 |
| Thursday | 42½ | 39 | 43 | 43½ | 42½ |
| Friday | 42 | 39 | 42½ | 42½ | 43 |
| Saturday | 42 | 39 | 42½ | 42½ | 43 |
| Average for week. | 42.92 | 39.83 | 43.25 | 43.42 | 42.04 |
| Previous week | 43.58 | 41.38 | 43.42 | 44.25 | 40.08 |
| Corresponding week last year | 55.83 | 54.88 | 56.75 | 56.92 | 58.50 |

| AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins.) | New York. | Chicago. | Boston. | San Francisco.[1] | Wisconsin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 20½–21½ | 18¾–19½ | 21 –21½ | 19½ | 18¼ |
| Tuesday | 20 –21 | 18¼–19 | 20½–21½ | 19 | 19 |
| Wednesday | 20– 21 | 18¼–19 | 20½–21½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Thursday | 20 –21 | 18 –18½ | 20½–21½ | 18¾ | 18 |
| Friday | 20 –21 | 18 –18¾ | 20½–21½ | 18¾ | 18 |
| Saturday | 20– 21 | 18 –18¾ | 20½–21½ | 18¼ | 18 |
| Average for week. | 20.58 | 18.52 | 21.04 | 18.62 | 18.29 |
| Previous week | 20.96 | 19.31 | 21.50 | 20.08 | 19.10 |
| Corresponding week last year | 26.88 | 24.83 | 27.50 | 28.50 | 24.71 |

[1] Flats.

### Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 38½ | Friday | 36¾ |
| Tuesday | 38 | Saturday | 36¾–37 |
| Wednesday | 36¾ | | |
| Thursday | 37¼ | Average | 37.35 |

### MOVEMENTS AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

| | Week ending Aug. 20. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUTTER. | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Receipts for week | 13,996,402 | 13,332,328 | 12,524,820 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 374,130,079 | 360,133,677 | 338,632,276 |
| Put into cold storage | 3,939,385 | 3,935,142 | 3,078,892 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 2,045,741 | 1,878,243 | 1,768,080 |
| Change during week | +1,893,644 | +2,056,899 | +1,310,722 |
| Total holdings | 54,582,266 | 52,689,022 | 65,820,523 |
| CHEESE. | | | |
| Receipts for week | 3,104,177 | 3,742,948 | 3,440,669 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 120,496,783 | 117,392,606 | 112,304,874 |
| Put into cold storage | 1,594,922 | 1,337,381 | 1,392,963 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 1,252,635 | 1,138,228 | 876,716 |
| Change during week | +342,287 | +199,153 | +516,247 |
| Total holdings | 16,130,594 | 15,788,307 | 20,693,110 |
| DRESSED POULTRY. | | | |
| Receipts for week | 3,809,374 | 2,587,461 | 4,100,702 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 100,202,756 | 96,393,382 | 92,394,788 |
| Put into cold storage | 1,812,776 | 942,376 | 1,379,094 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 2,231,795 | 1,650,705 | 1,699,857 |
| Change during week | −419,019 | −708,329 | −320,763 |
| Total holdings | 13,550,705 | 13,969,724 | 14,559,835 |
| EGGS. | | | |
| Receipts for week | 249,511 | 250,066 | 209,153 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 12,017,651 | 11,768,140 | 10,697,345 |
| Put into cold storage | 49,702 | 61,314 | 27,678 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 74,563 | 77,649 | 61,828 |
| Change during week | −24,861 | −16,335 | −34,150 |
| Total holdings | 3,563,513 | 3,588,374 | 3,221,936 |

### Danes Lack Cattle Feedstuffs.

Because of the very dry summer the Danish supplies of home-grown fodder are already practically exhausted, reports the British Board of Trade. Even at this early date it has been necessary in many instances to resort to stall feeding of cattle. The supplies of cake in the country are very low, and as shipments for the autumn season have not yet arrived, there is a good market at the present moment for cake and other cattle feeds. The shortage of fodder, may make it necessary for Danish farmers to reduce their herds.

## MORE CONFIDENT TONE DEVELOPS IN CHEESE MARKETS.

### More Settled Tone in Evidence at Distributing Markets—Southern Demand Increasing

On the whole cheese markets occupied a stronger position during the week ending Aug. 20 than for several weeks. In the distributing markets trading was quiet and no really active business took place, but the undertone was more settled and dealers were more inclined to hold firm to their asking prices. At Wisconsin primary markets, however, there was more activity, with the expected increase in southern demand beginning to materialize. Many Wisconsin dealers were of the opinion that prices had just about reached the low point, and except for those dealers who have little or no storage space and who quoted low prices in order to keep their floors cleared, asking prices were held about steady.

The cold-storage report for Aug. 1, which indicated a shortage of 11,000,000 lbs. under last year, was of some influence in stimulating more confidence in the cheese situation. Furthermore, a considerable improvement in quality served to make buying less of a risk. For the first time this season the New York market showed no material difference in price between short held goods and current make, and buyers were willing to pay a premium of only about ½¢ for fancy June cheese.

SLIGHT SPECULATIVE INTEREST SHOWN.

A slight increase in speculative interest was noticed during the week and numerous dealers who unloaded their holdings during July when export buying was active are now looking for cheese to replenish their stocks. Some medium and undergrades have moved into these channels at fairly attractive prices. Prices offered by export buyers failed to result in much business of this type.

At New York City the receipts of New York State cheese are running lighter, partly, it is reported, because condenseries are taking increasing amounts of milk.

### United Kingdom Imports 240,318,960 Lbs. of Butter During First Half of 1921.

The imports of butter by the United Kingdom during the first six months of the current year amounted to 240,318,960 lbs., compared with 118,471,920 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1920 and 232,863,344 lbs. during the first six months of 1913. Australasia furnished the greater part of the butter imported by the United Kingdom during the first half of 1921, although Denmark was also a very important source of supply. During that period Australia furnished 73,251,248 lbs., New Zealand 58,932,384 lbs., and Denmark 63,900,816 lbs. In the same period of 1913 Australia and New Zealand together furnished only 66,647,168 lbs., while Denmark supplied 94,864,896 lbs., or 41% of the total imports.

**On Mar. 1 ewe sheep were selling in New Zealand** at $3.89 to $6.08 per head compared with $3.28 to $8.02 on Mar. 1, 1920. On Mar. 1 of this year lambs ranged from $3.40 to $6.44 compared with $4.25 to $9.24 per head a year ago, conversions being made at the normal rate of exchange. This information was contained in a recent report from the American consul general at Auckland.

## REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR AUGUST.

### Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities (per quart).

| State. | City. | Dealers' buying price at city.[1] | Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade. | | Family trade. | At retail stores. | Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bulk. | Bulk. | Bottles. | Bottles. | Bottles. | |
| | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Per cent.* |
| Alabama | Birmingham | 7.07–7.50 | 10–12.5 | 12–14 | 15–20 | 16–20 | 4.0 |
| | Mobile | | 5–11.25 | 8–18 | 10–21 | 10–16 | 3.5 |
| Arizona | Phoenix | | | | | 16 | |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | 4.73 | 10 | 12.5 | 15 | 15 | 4.0 |
| California | San Francisco | 6.68–6.75 | 39.33 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 3.75–4.0 |
| | Los Angeles | 6.77 | 12.5 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 3.6–4.0 |
| | San Diego | 7.52–7.78 | 11.65 | 12.75 | 15–16 | 15 | 3.8–4.2 |
| | Oakland | 6.23 | | | | | |
| Colorado | Colorado Springs | 6.10–6.77 | 8.125 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 3.6 |
| | Denver | 4.51 | 7.5 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 3.1–3.5 |
| Connecticut | Hartford | 8.49 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.6–3.8 |
| | Bridgeport | | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.4–3.6 |
| | New Haven | 7.39 | 11.5 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.8 |
| Delaware | Wilmington | 5.14 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 3.7 |
| District of Columbia | Washington | 7.01–7.26 | 9.5–10 | | 13–14 | 12–14 | 3.5 |
| Florida | Jacksonville | 8.60 | 14–16.5 | 14–18 | 18–20 | 18–20 | 3.5–4.0 |
| | Miami | 13.75 | 18.75 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 3.5 |
| | Tampa | 9.99 | 15 | | 18–20 | 18–20 | 3.6–4.0 |
| Georgia | Atlanta | 5.87 | 8.75 | | | | |
| Illinois | Chicago | 6.00 | 8.75–9.25 | 13 | 14 | 14 | |
| | Peoria | 5.63 | 8.5 | 11 | 14 | 12.5 | |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | 4.15 | 8–8.75 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3.5–3.8 |
| | South Bend | 4.94–5.48 | 8.25 | 10 | 12 | 12–14 | 3.7 |
| | Evansville | 4.73–5.54 | 8.75 | 11.5 | 13 | 13 | 3.5 |
| Iowa | Des Moines | 5.27 | 8.25–8.75 | 9–10 | 12 | 11–12 | 3.0–4.0 |
| | Cedar Rapids | 6.02 | | | | | |
| | Sioux City | 5.16 | 7.5 | 11 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 3.6 |
| | Davenport | 6.45 | 8.75 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 3.8 |
| Kansas | Topeka | 4.30 | 8.75 | 8–10 | 12–12.5 | 9–12 | 3.25–3.7 |
| | Kansas City | 5.16 | | 10 | 12 | | |
| | Wichita | 4.51–4.84 | 8–10 | 9 | 11–12 | 10–12 | 3.25–3.5 |
| Kentucky | Louisville | 4.79 | 7.5 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3.8–4.0 |
| | Lexington | 6.75–7.48 | 10 | 12.5 | | 16 | 3.8–4.0 |
| Louisiana | New Orleans | 8.04 | 11.25 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 3.5–4.0 |
| | Alexandria | 5.01 | 7.5 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 4.0 |
| Maryland | Baltimore | 5.87 | 10.5 | 12 | 12 | | 4.0 |
| Massachusetts | Boston | 8.75–8.81 | 10.75 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 3.7 |
| | Springfield | 7.99 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 3.6 |
| Michigan | Detroit | 5.82 | 10.5 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 3.4 |
| | Grand Rapids | 5.54–5.82 | 8.75 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 3.0–3.7 |
| | Kalamazoo | 6.83–6.88 | 10.5 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 3.8–4.0 |
| Minnesota | Minneapolis | 5.37 | 8.75 | 9.5 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| | St. Paul | 5.37 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| | Duluth | 6.23 | 7.5 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 3.5 |
| Missouri | Kansas City | 5.85–5.97 | 8.75–10 | 12–13 | 14 | 12–13 | 3.5–3.8 |
| | St. Louis | 5.78–5.87 | 10–10.75 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 3.5 |
| Montana | Butte | 4.88–5.00 | 8.125 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 3.3 |
| | Billings | | 5–10 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 3.25 |
| Nebraska | Lincoln | 4.23 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| | Omaha | 4.84 | 6.875 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 3.3 |
| New Jersey | Newark | 8.23 | 9.5 | 12 | | | 3.6 |
| | Trenton | 5.74 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 3.6 |
| New York | Buffalo | 6.66 | | | 14 | 14 | |
| | New York | 8.81 | 10–11 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3.8 |
| | Rochester | 6.08 | 10.5–11 | 11.5 | 13 | 13 | 3.5 |
| | Albany | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | Ashville | 6.62 | 11 | 12 | | 15 | 4.0 |
| | Biltmore | 6.62 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 4.0 |
| North Dakota | Fargo | | | | | | |
| | Jamestown | 5.37 | 8.75 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| | Bismarck | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | Oklahoma City | 4.51 | 8.75 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3.8 |
| | Tulsa | 5.65 | 10–11.25 | 13 | 16 | 15–18 | 3.5–4.0 |
| Ohio | Cleveland | 6.02 | 9.25–9.5 | 11.5 | 13 | 13 | 3.5 |
| | Akron | 6.45 | 9.5 | 10 | 12 | 12 | |
| | Cincinnati | 5.80 | 10.5 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 4.0 |
| | Toledo | 4.94 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 12 | 12 | 3.5 |
| | Columbus | 5.33 | 9.5 | 11 | 13 | 12–13 | 3.8 |
| | Dayton | 4.84 | 8.75 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3.8–4.0 |
| Oregon | Eugene | 4.84 | 7.5 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 4.0 |
| | Portland | 3.98–4.51 | 8.75 | 7–9 | 12–13 | 8–11 | 3.8–4.0 |
| Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh | | 11.25 | 13.5 | | 15 | |
| | Philadelphia | 5.74–5.80 | 8.5–9 | 10 | 11 | 11–12 | 3.6 |
| Rhode Island | Providence | 8.81 | 12.5 | 13 | 15.5 | | |
| | Newport | | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.9 |
| South Carolina | Charleston | 7.99–9.00 | 15.5 | 15 | 18 | 18–20 | 4.0 |
| South Dakota | Sioux Falls | 5.37 | 7.5 | 8 | 10 | | |
| Tennessee | Memphis | 7.48 | 10–14 | 12–14 | 17 | | |
| | Nashville | 5.05 | 8.75 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 4.2 |
| | Chattanooga | 4.66 | 10 | 12 | 15 | | 4.0 |
| Texas | Galveston | 4.99–6.23 | 11.25–12.5 | 12–12.5 | 15–16 | 16 | 4.0 |
| | El Paso | 5.48 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 16–20 | 3.6 |
| | San Antonio | 5.59 | 9 | 13 | 15 | | 4.0 |
| Utah | Salt Lake City | 5.74 | 6.75 | 11 | 12.5 | 13 | 3.5–4.0 |
| Virginia | Richmond | 9.05–9.33 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14–15 | 3.7 |
| | Roanoke | 8.75 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.5 |
| Washington | Seattle | 4.58 | 8 | 8.5 | 12 | 9–12 | |
| | Spokane | 5.48 | 9.5 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 3.6–3.8 |
| | Tacoma | 4.94–5.12 | 8.33 | 10 | 12.5 | 12–13 | 3.6 |
| West Virginia | Wheeling | 6.13 | 11.25 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 3.6 |
| | Clarksburg | 6.88 | 10 | 13.5 | 15 | 16 | 3.8 |
| Wisconsin | Milwaukee | 5.52–5.63 | 7–8 | 7.5–8.5 | 10 | 7.5–10 | 3.5 |
| | Wausau | 3.76 | | 6.5 | 8 | 8 | 3.5 |

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

### Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

| Sections. | Number of local markets.[2] | Prices per 100 lbs. | Average price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England | 10 | $2.33–3.85 | $3.27 |
| Middle Atlantic | 9 | 2.07–3.35 | 2.42 |
| East North Central | 27 | 1.60–2.88 | 2.12 |
| West North Central | 19 | 1.59–2.62 | 2.03 |
| South Atlantic | 14 | 1.90–5.82 | 3.23 |
| East South Central | 6 | 1.68–3.18 | 2.52 |
| West South Central | 11 | 1.60–3.47 | 2.21 |
| Mountain | 5 | 1.73–2.74 | 2.21 |
| Pacific | 11 | 1.67–3.22 | 2.50 |
| United States | 112 | 1.59–5.82 | 2.47 |

### Comparison of July and Aug. Prices for Same Markets.

| Sections. | Number of local markets.[2] | Average for— July, 1921. | Aug., 1921. | Aug., 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England | 7 | $3.65 | $3.86 | $4.12 |
| Middle Atlantic | 8 | 2.82 | 3.20 | 3.62 |
| East North Central | 16 | 2.47 | 2.57 | 3.26 |
| West North Central | 13 | 2.22 | 2.45 | 3.40 |
| South Atlantic | 12 | 3.81 | 3.78 | 4.49 |
| East South Central | 6 | 2.48 | 2.82 | 3.14 |
| West South Central | 9 | 2.74 | 2.55 | 4.10 |
| Mountain | 5 | 2.39 | 2.43 | 3.01 |
| Pacific | 8 | 2.78 | 2.72 | 3.65 |
| United States | 84 | 2.81 | 2.91 | 3.59 |

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per qt. by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The figures in these columns represent the number of cities in the various geographic sections for which prices are reported instead of the number of country stations or other points at which milk is bought for those cities.

### Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

| Cities. | Special milk per quart. | Certified milk per quart. | Light cream (18–26% B. F.) per ½ pt. | Cultured butter milk per quart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| Boston | 19.5 | 27 | 19 | |
| New York | 18 | 28 | 29 | |
| Philadelphia | 13–14 | 28 | 16 | 11 |
| Pittsburgh | | 24 | 20 | |
| Cincinnati | 15 | | 14 | |
| Chicago | | 25 | 17 | 10 |
| Minneapolis | | 23 | 12.5–13 | 13 |
| St. Louis | 18 | 25 | 17 | 10–14 |
| Washington | 14 | 28 | 15–17 | |
| Miami | | | 30 | |
| New Orleans | 20 | 30 | 18 | 14 |
| Memphis | | 30 | | 20 |
| Seattle | | | 12.14 | |
| Portland | | 21 | 12–15 | 15 |
| San Francisco | | 24 | 16 | 14 |
| Average | 16.44 | 26.08 | 17.58 | 15.125 |

### Beeswax Imports and Exports for June.

Imports of beeswax during June amounted to 202,233 lbs., valued at $39,630, while the exports amounted to 10,809 lbs., valued at $4,825. Chile, the United Kingdom, Argentina and Cuba were the chief sources of imports, furnishing 90,625 lbs., 39,795 lbs., 17,400 lbs., and 13,226 lbs., respectively. Mexico and Canada were the chief markets for exports of domestic beeswax during June, the former taking 6,034 lbs. and the latter 4,603 lbs.

**Illinois took, by all odds,** the greatest number of stocker and feeder cattle shipped from the Chicago market during 1920, the total movement to that State for the year amounting to 143,090. Ohio took the second largest number, or 62,339. Indiana was tihrd and Michigan fourth.

# Fruits and Vegetables

## PRICES DEPRESSED BY CONTINUED ACTIVE CARLOT MOVEMENT.

**Markets Dull, with Demand for Most Leading Lines Limited—Heavier Movement of Pears Noted.**

Cantaloupe and potato prices were moderately lower than a week ago owing to liberal supplies in consuming markets. A heavier movement of pears was reported. Total shipments of leading lines of fruits and vegetables were 13,293 cars, compared with 12,189 the week previous and with 11,791 during the corresponding week last season.

*Potatoes.*—Consuming markets were generally well supplied with potatoes during the week and sales were made at reduced prices. New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers declined 25¢ to 35¢ per 100 lbs. in eastern markets, closing at $3.25 to $3.65. Lighter haulings in producing sections allowed prices to gain 30¢ to 65¢ at f. o. b. shipping points to a range of $3.50 to $3.65 by the middle of the week. Sacked Giants closed mostly around $2.65 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. and at $2.85 to $3.35 in consuming markets. Maine sacked Irish Cobblers were slightly weaker in Boston, closing $3.10 to $3.25. Idaho and Colorado sacked white varieties were in moderate demand in the Chicago carlot market, but liberal supplies depressed prices about 50¢ per 100 lbs. to a range of $3.25 to $3.40. The St. Louis market was slow and dull, closing $3 to $3.50; Kansas City closed around $2.75. Prices ranged mostly $2 to $2.10 f. o. b. cash track at Idaho points. Early Ohios closed lower in Chicago, at $3.25 to $3.40. Movement from New Jersey, which has recently been one of the heaviest shipping sections, decreased moderately and increased shipments were reported from Minnesota points. Rate of movement from all sections combined was practically unchanged from the previous week but about 1,100 cars in excess of shipments a year ago.

### CANTALOUPES DECLINE FURTHER.

*Cantaloupes.*—Cantaloupe distribution is progressing at a fairly constant rate as compared with shipments during several preceding weeks this season. The larger centers have been liberally supplied and notwithstanding severe price declines during the week previous, market quotations showed further losses. Maryland Green Meats, standards 45s, weakened to a range of $1 to $1.75 in eastern markets. California Salmon Tint canteloupes continued slow and weak in Chicago, closing 25¢ to 50¢ lower around $2 and declined 50¢ per crate in Pittsburgh, reaching $2.25 to $2.50. Colorado Salmon Tint melons closed around $2.25 per standard crate in Kansas City. Recent sales at Colorado shipping points were quoted around 90¢ per crate, wagonloads, cash to growers New Mexico Pink Meats ranged 75¢ to $1.35 per flat in middle western markets. Heaviest shipments of the week were from Delaware 350 cars and Colorado 325.

*Watermelons.*—Watermelon movement is largely from Missouri sections. Haulings were heavy the first part of the week and country markets dull. Tom Watsons, medium sizes, ranged $65 to $150 bulk per car, f. o. b. The Chicago market was slow also, ranging $125 to $275. Maryland and Delaware stock ranged $150 to $275 per car in New York Aug. 20. Shipments increased moderately, filling 2,387 cars compared with 2,014 the preceding week and with 2,648 during the corresponding week last season.

*Onions.*—New York and Massachusetts sacked yellow onions closed at $3 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. in Boston, $3.25 to $3.50 in Pittsburgh, and $2.25 to $2.50 in New York. Prices at Connecticut Valley shipping points range $2.75 to $3 f. o. b. Washington yellow onions closed at $3.25 to $3.50 in Kansas City; $2.75 to $3 in St. Louis, and $2.25 to $2.50 in Chicago. Sales to jobbers in several markets range 25¢ to 75¢ higher per 100 lbs. than a year ago. Onion movement is light compared with other leading crops. Shipments were 353 cars compared with 409 a year ago.

### OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York Duchess *apples* were steady in Pittsburgh at $2.50 to $2.75 per bu. basket. Michigan stock was in moderate demand in middle western markets, ranging $2.25 to $3. California boxed Gravensteins brought $3 to $3.60 in New York and $3 to $3.50 in Pittsburgh. Total apple shipments for week were 633 cars, which is somewhat less than last year's movement of 744 cars for the same period, most of the loss being from barreled apple sections. New York Domestic *cabbage* sold as high as $75 a ton in Philadelphia early in the week. Flat Type stock ranged $40 to $50 in Pittsburgh. Colorado Round Type was slow and weak at $40 to $60 bulk per ton in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and was in moderate demand in Chicago at $2.50 to $2.75 per 90 lb. crate. About half the movement was from Colorado which shipped 140 cars. Michigan Golden Heart *celery* in highball crates closed lower in Chicago at 65¢ to 85¢, and were in limited demand in St. Louis at $1.35. Crates of 2 to 3 doz. bunches sold at $2.50 in Kansas City. Michigan and Illinois *cucumbers* sold in Chicago at 35¢ to 75¢ per bu. basket, while New York stock brought $1 in New York City. New York Big Boston *lettuce* advanced in Philadelphia to a range of $2.75 to $3 per crate. Demand was moderate in Cincinnati and Chicago for crates of 2 doz. heads at $1.50 to $2. Prices in St. Louis closed slightly higher at $2.25 to $2.50. Washington Iceberg lettuce was firm in Chicago at $5.50 to $6 and steady in Kansas City at $7.50 per crate. Maryland and Long Island *lima beans* were weak in New York at 75¢ to $1.50 per bushel. New York Telephone *peas* were slow and weak at $2 per bushel in Philadelphia. New York Carman *peaches* closed slightly weaker in New York City at $3 to $3.25 per bu. basket. Pennsylvania Elbertas were slow and steady in Baltimore at $5 to $5.75. Georgia Elbertas ruled $4.50 per 6-basket carrier in Chicago early in the week, while Michigan stock closed slow and weak at $3 to $4. California shipped 820 cars of the 1,019 which moved during the week. New York Bartlett *pears* in bushel baskets ranged $2 to $3 in eastern cities. Michigan stock was slow and steady in middle western markets at $2.75 to $3.50. North Carolina *sweet potatoes* weakened in New York and Philadelphia to a range of $4.50 to $5.50 per bbl., while Virginia stock ranged $5 to $6 in the same markets. Alabama Bliss Triumphs range $1 to $1.65 per bu. hamper in most cities.

### PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

**Jobbing Range.**

POTATOES, New Jersey Irish Cobblers, No. 1, sacked per 100 lbs.

| Market. | Carloads received. | This season. Aug. 22. | This season. Aug. 15. | One year ago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 346 | [1] $2.85–2.90 | $3.00–3.15 | $2.35–2.65 |
| Boston | 95 | 3.25–3.50 | 3.05–3.85 | 2.00–2.10 |
| Philadelphia | 124 | 3.55 | 3.15–3.25 | 2.65 |
| Baltimore | 28 | [1] 3.35 | 3.35–3.50 | 2.65–2.85 |
| Pittsburgh | 200 | 3.90–4.00 | 3.75 | 2.85–3.00 |
| Cincinnati | 29 | [1] 3.65 | 3.65 | 3.35 |
| Chicago | 450 | 3.75–3.90 | [2] 3.90–4.00 | 2.75–2.90 |
| St. Louis | 51 | [3] 3.00–3.50 | ..... | 3.00–3.25 |
| Kansas City | 212 | [3] 2.75 | [2] 3.00 | [2] 2.25–2.75 |

CANTALOUPES, California, Turlock Section, Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 322 | $1.25–1.50 | $1.25–1.50 | $1.50–1.75 |
| Boston | 112 | 3.00–3.50 | 2.50–3.00 | 2.00–2.25 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00–1.75 |
| Baltimore | 10 | ..... | ..... | 1.75–2.00 |
| Pittsburgh | 58 | 2.25–2.50 | 2.75 | 1.50–1.75 |
| Cincinnati | 47 | 2.00–2.50 | 3.00 | 1.75–2.00 |
| Chicago | 123 | 2.00 | 2.25–2.50 | 1.25–1.50 |
| St. Louis | 20 | 2.50–2.85 | 2.75–3.00 | 1.50–1.75 |
| Kansas City | 20 | [4] 2.25 | 2.50–2.75 | 1.50–1.75 |

WATERMELONS, Eastern and Middlewestern, Tom Watsons, medium sizes, bulk per car.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 104 | $150–275 | [5] $550–600 | ..... |
| Boston | 21 | [6] .25–.30 | [6] .25–.40 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 89 | ..... | 200–250 | ..... |
| Baltimore | 22 | [6] .20–.30 | ..... | ..... |
| Pittsburgh | 37 | 170 | [5] 240 | ..... |
| Cincinnati | 39 | [7] 20–30 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 102 | 150–200 | 125–175 | ..... |
| St. Louis | 189 | 120–165 | 125 | ..... |
| Kansas City | 27 | [8] 1.75 | ..... | ..... |

ONIONS, Eastern Yellow Globes, sacked per 100 lbs.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | .... | $2.25–2.50 | ..... | $3.00–3.25 |
| Boston | .... | 3.00–3.50 | ..... | 2.25 |
| Philadelphia | .... | [9] 3.15 | ..... | ..... |
| Pittsburgh | .... | 3.25–3.50 | ..... | [9] 2.15–2.25 |
| Chicago | .... | [9] 2.25–2.50 | ..... | [9] 2.00–2.15 |
| St. Louis | .... | [9] 2.75–3.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | .... | [9] 3.25–3.50 | ..... | ..... |

**Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| POTATOES (100 lbs.). | | | |
| Caldwell, Idaho | $2.00–2.10 | $2.25–2.35 | $1.85–1.90 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 2.40–2.45 | ..... | 2.40–2.60 |
| North Jersey points, N. J. | 2.55–2.75 | 2.85–3.00 | 2.60–2.65 |
| CANTALOUPES (crates). | | | |
| Rocky Ford, Colo. | .80–.90 | ..... | ..... |
| ONIONS (100 lbs.). | | | |
| Mass. shipping points | 2.75–3.00 | ..... | 2.50–2.75 |

[1] New Jersey Giants.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Colorado and Idaho Rurals.
[4] Colorado Salmon Tints.
[5] Large sizes.
[6] Unit basis.
[7] Bulk per 100 melons.
[8] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[9] Washington yellow varieties.

**Many times a personal visit to the market** will more than repay the shipper for the cost of the trip. Points that seem trivial to the producer often are very important to the dealer. Such a visit enables the grower to acquaint himself personally with the distributors, to select trustworthy representatives, to learn the difficulties of the "man at the other end," and to improve his own marketing practices.

### CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

| Commodity. | Week ending Aug. 20. | Same week last season. | Previous week this season. | This season to Aug. 20. | Last season to same date. | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples: | | | | | | |
| Boxed | 219 | 198 | 203 | 992 | 823 | 35,633 |
| Barreled | 404 | 546 | 446 | 1,887 | 2,946 | 71,168 |
| Cabbage | 288 | 286 | 221 | 14,234 | 15,434 | 32,924 |
| Cantaloupes | 1,440 | 1,544 | 1,397 | 20,745 | 18,073 | 22,375 |
| Grapes | 477 | 1,046 | 430 | 1,609 | 2,296 | 38,183 |
| Lettuce | 250 | 222 | 235 | 14,779 | 10,742 | 12,481 |
| Onions | 353 | 409 | 459 | 8,015 | 8,667 | 27,903 |
| Peaches | 1,019 | 773 | 1,044 | 17,671 | 12,170 | 26,935 |
| Pears | 1,624 | 671 | 1,219 | 5,170 | 4,176 | 15,158 |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | |
| Sweet | 508 | 171 | 249 | 1,213 | 449 | 17,833 |
| White | 3,859 | 2,730 | 3,860 | 48,873 | 42,715 | 192,705 |
| Tomatoes | 177 | 337 | 117 | 12,047 | 9,549 | 15,100 |
| Watermelons | 2,387 | 2,648 | 2,014 | 39,727 | 34,368 | 39,249 |
| Vegetables, mixed | 288 | 210 | 295 | 10,503 | 8,096 | 13,217 |
| Total | 13,293 | 11,791 | 12,189 | 197,465 | 170,504 | 560,864 |

## SHELLED PEANUT MARKET FIRMER DURING RECENT WEEKS.

**Good Demand for Shelled Peanuts and Peanut Oil—Larged Sized Orientals Being Imported.**

Light supplies, the recently increased demand for low grade stock for shelling purposes, and greater activity in the larger consuming centers have combined to make the market for shelled peanuts in the South much stronger and more active during the past week or two. Georgia Spanish No. 1 is now being quoted at 5¢ to 5½¢ per lb., having advanced 20% during the past four weeks. No. 1 Runners, quoted at 4½¢ to 5¢ per lb. Aug. 23, show fully as great an advancement as the Spanish.

The notable increase in demand for peanut oil continues. The general price is 7¢ to 7½¢ per lb. for prime crude stock, and mills are now finding difficulty in replacing raw materials on a profitable basis. Light demand is reported for peanut cake and peanut meal at $25 to $28 per ton in the country, with a quotation received of $31 per ton at shipside for 9% ammonia content cake.

The supply of farmers' grade peanuts, especially of Runners, in the Southeast is said to be cleaning up rapidly, with a wide range in prices reported in different sections. Spanish farmers' grade is being bought anywhere from $45 to $60 per ton delivered at the mill, with Runners ranging $40 to $45 per ton. The movement is not heavy as the remaining stock is largely held in strong hands for higher prices.

LOWER GRADES IN DEMAND.

The lower grades of shelled goods, of both Virginia and Spanish type, in the Virginia-North Carolina section have been largely absorbed for crushing purposes. The demand for these low grades is very firm at ¼¢ to ½¢ advance over recent figures. Extra large shelled Virginias are scarce, selling nominally at 11½¢ to 12¢ per lb., while No. 1's have advanced to 5½¢ to 6¢.

The interest in cleaned peanuts continues slight, and notwithstanding light supplies a weak undercurrent is apparent in the quotations of some plants. Jumbos are listed at 11½¢ to 12¢ per lb., while fancy handpicks move at 6¾¢ to 7¼¢.

The general tone of the market in the Southwest is strong and steadily advancing on shelled goods, which are moving lightly around 5¾¢ to 6½¢ per lb. for No. 1. There is a good demand for No. 2 and No. 3 goods for oil stock, and peanut oil is holding firm at 8¢ per lb. Meal is moving slowly. The drought continues throughout most sections of Texas, and many of the best producing areas are suffering badly for lack of rain. With favorable weather conditions, digging of the new crop is expected to start in southern Texas early in September, and in the central and northern portions of the State about the middle of September. Under these conditions it is not likely that new shelled goods will appear in volume until the middle of October or later.

The market for oriental goods on the Pacific coast is growing stronger as increased inquiries are reported from the East. Buyers are acting with caution and actual sales are limited. Inquiries from speculative sources seem numerous at this time, and a few large sales have been reported for this purpose. Seattle is the large storage point on the coast. It is estimated that on Aug. 1, 1,575 tons, or over 3,000,000 lbs., of Asiatic peanuts were in storage in that city, of which fully 95 per cent were shelled goods.

During the past few weeks more carlot shipments of shelled Spanish peanuts have moved to Pacific coast points than had been shipped to that section for several months. These peanuts may be used by the vending machine trade, but more probably will be employed in the manufacture of peanut butter. It has been the custom of most peanut butter plants on the coast to use only oriental goods in their product, but the experience of the better class of peanut butter factories in the East has demonstrated that a mixture of the more oily Spanish peanut with the drier Virginia type is necessary in order to obtain the proper consistency.

Japanese firms have been buying a considerable quantity of machinery in this country, and it is rumored that concerns operating in Europe, and possibly those in the United States, may expect competition in peanut butter from the Orient. Transportation charges from Japan are not high, and peanut butter will keep indefinitely when packed in friction top sealed cans or hermetically sealed glass jars.

The emergency tariff, imposing a duty of 3¢ per lb. on imported peanuts, seems to have kept out the smaller sized nuts from the Orient, but nuts of the 28 to 32-to-the-ounce size, which are used for the same purposes as the extra large Virginias, have been arriving in considerable volume, as the nuts of this size grown in the United States do not fully supply the needs of the large salters of the country. The tariff of 26¢ per gal. on peanut oil, however, seems to have been effective in keeping out oriental peanut oil to a very large degree.

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### Bureau to Open Temporary Field Stations for Potatoes and Apples.

The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates will soon open a number of temporary field stations from which reports on potatoes and apples will be issued during the fall and winter.

The purpose of the work at these stations is to collect and distribute accurate and current market information. Mimeographed reports giving prices and conditions at shipping points, car-lot shipments from producing sections and car-lot receipts, and prices and general market conditions in the large consuming and distributing markets will be mailed free of charge to all growers, shippers, or dealers in producing sections who have need of information regarding these special commodities. Market reports can also be obtained by telegraph or telephone from these points by the payment of transmission costs.

Potato stations will be opened at Presque Isle, Me., on Sept. 5; at Waupaca, Wis., on Sept. 15; at Greeley, Colo., on Sept. 20; at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Sept. 20; and at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Sept. 20. A station was opened at Alliance, Nebr., on Aug. 25. An apple station will be opened Sept. 8 at Spokane, Wash.

Applications for market reports covering any of the producing sections in which field stations are located should be made direct to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates at the above-named points.

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### Short Crop of Late Cabbage.

The official August estimate of the intermediate cabbage crop for eleven States is 12,966 cars, compared with 10,030 cars last year. The estimate of acreage for twelve late shipping States is 62,950 acres, compared with 73,834 acres last year. The yield is not estimated but condition of the crop is placed at 63%, compared with 89% a year ago.

## TOM WATSON WATERMELONS MAKE UP BULK OF SHIPMENTS.

**Is Leading Variety Sold on Most Markets—Irish Greys and Excels Also Popular Varieties.**

The Tom Watson variety made up the bulk of watermelon receipts at middle-western markets the past season, according to a recent survey made by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This variety has been popular for many years because of its carrying qualities, its fairly good quality, and its uniform shape and size as compared with other varieties.

The Irish Grey variety, commonly referred to as the "Sweetheart" in many western markets has been gaining favor in Chicago and other markets and receipts of this variety shewed a material increase the past season. The Irish Grey usually has commanded a premium over the Tom Watson because of its excellent flavor and attractive coloring. Some dealers assert, however, that the higher price was due mainly to the limited receipts of the Irish Grey and that larger shipments might cause the premium to disappear.

LIBERAL SHIPMENTS OF EXCELS.

The Excel is another variety of which shipments have been liberal. In Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis prices for the Excel and the Tom Watson range nearly the same. In Detroit, however, the Excel usually sold $20 to $40 per car under the Tom Watson.

The Tom Watson is the leading variety in eastern markets, also, although in Boston this season nearly as many Excels were received. Moreover, the Excel frequently has sold more readily in Boston than the Tom Watson because of its fresher, greener appearance and because of its riper condition.

The Irish Grey does not sell very readily in either Boston or New York. In Pittsburgh, however, the Irish Grey usually is in good demand and brings high prices except when there is an oversupply. The Tom Watson is next in demand in Pittsburgh with the Excel third among the leading varieties.

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### California Peach Crop Estimated at 12,877,000 Bushels.

The estimated production of 12,877,000 bus. of peaches in California is about two-fifths of the entire peach crop in the United States. Much of California's production is used for drying or canning and a smaller percentage is shipped as fresh fruit than from most other sections. Last year, with a somewhat smaller crop, shipments were 7,324 cars, or less than one-third of the total peach shipments for the country.

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### Fewer Preserved Cherries in Italy.

The quantity of cherries preserved in brine this year in the Naples, Italy, consular district will be very much reduced, reports the American consul stationed in that part of Italy. Untimely rains have rendered much of the fruit unfit for preservation. The United States has been the principal market, taking 7,387,030 lbs. of cherries preserved in that district during 1920. It is anticipated that exporters will make special efforts this year to develop the heretofore secondary markets of England, Germany, France, and possibly Australia.

# Foreign Markets

## IMPORTS OF COTTON BY BRITAIN SHOW LARGE DECREASE.

### Amount Taken So Far This Year Much Under 1920 Figures—U. S. Chief Source of Supply.

The imports of raw cotton by the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1921 amounted to 1,026,635 bales of 500 lbs. each, which was only about one-half the amount imported during the corresponding period of 1913, and 1,524,991 bales less than the imports during the first six months of 1920. The total value of the imports during the first six months of the current year showed only a slight decrease from the value of the imports during the same period of 1913, but compared with 1920 there was a drop of $733,084,747 (converted at the normal rate of exchange).

The United States was the chief source of supply for the cotton imported by the United Kingdom, 755,509 bales being received from this country during the first half of 1921, compared with 1,881,403 bales during the same period of 1920 and 1,459,285 bales during the first six months of 1913. Egypt was the next most important source, supplying 182,914 bales during the first half of 1921, compared with 412,615 bales during the same period of 1920 and 434,713 bales during the first six months of 1913.

Larger reexports were made during the first half of 1921 than in the prewar period to Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and Portugal, these countries taking 1,552, 21,937, 9,514, and 10,157 bales, respectively. During the first half of 1913 exports to Denmark amounted to only 486 bales, while the exports to Germany, the Netherlands, and Portugal amounted to 8,983 bales, 5,568 bales, and 9,457 bales, respectively. The United States, however, supplied the best market for reexports from the United Kingdom, taking 23,232 bales during the first half of 1921, compared with 174,456 bales during the same period of 1920 and 131,612 bales during the first six months of 1913. Russia, which was formerly an important market for reexports, received no shipments from the United Kingdom during the first half of 1921, but took 24,473 bales during that period in 1920 and 115,234 bales during the same period of 1913.

The following table shows the amount and value of the imports and reexports of raw cotton by the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1921, 1920, and 1913:

| | Imports. | Value.[1] | Reexports. | Value.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.*[2] | *Dollars.* | *Bales.*[2] | *Dollars.* |
| 1921... | 1,026,635 | 154,364,382 | 138,209 | 19,559,179 |
| 1920... | 2,551,626 | 887,449,129 | 334,474 | 111,505,827 |
| 1913... | 2,053,256 | 158,330,234 | 314,204 | 27,758,501 |

[1] At normal exchange. [2] 500 lbs.

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**Stocks of raisins on hand in Malaga, Spain,** on June 30 amounted to 235,456 lbs., reports the American consul stationed there. On Dec. 31, 1920, there were 5,070,580 lbs. on hand, 4,835,124 lbs. having been exported since that date.

## English and Continental Apple Crop Conditions Reviewed.

The following report relative to apple crop conditions in many European countries was recently published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

United Kingdom: Apples are being severely thinned by the drought. In most cases an average amount of fruit gives promise of holding on, but it will be below the average in size. Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, and western counties report average crops. Kent reports "Average, but fruit dropping owing to drought."

Sweden: Apple bloom was abundant, but some frost damage. The long drought has caused a heavy drop and the crop will be somewhat below medium. Medium crop of plums and pears. Fairly heavy imports expected from Tyrol and lesser quantities from Holland.

Denmark: Small apple crop expected. Prospects should be good for transatlantic apples, as the crop is small in Tyrol and medium in Switzerland, two important sources of supply.

Norway: Apple crop will be short. Norway, also, depends greatly on Tyrol and Switzerland.

France: Apple crop will be short, especially for best quality fruit.

Belgium: Good crop of apples. Fruit falling heavily on account of drought. Belgium practically bars boxed apples with prohibitive duty of 100 francs per 100 kilos on apples packed in cases of 20 kilos net (about 45 lbs.) or less. Duty on apples packed in barrels is only 5 francs per 100 kilos.

Holland: Good crop of apples. Little likelihood of demand for transatlantic apples before January, 1922.

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## United States Renews Live Stock Shipments to England.

Exports of live animals for food from the United States to England numbered 22,359 head during the first six months of the current year, according to a report just received from the office of the American consul general at London. The animals exported were valued at $5,090,510 (conversion at the normal rate of exchange). This compares with similar exports of 3,987 animals valued at $417,112 during the corresponding period in 1913.

Of the animals shipped 8,084 were sheep and lambs and the remainder chiefly cattle. Practically no live meat animals were exported to England from the United States during or since the war until the sharp decline in live stock prices in America, which began during the autumn of 1920 and reached its culmination during the past winter, again made such trade profitable.

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## Canadian Farmers Urged to Plant More Rye in Prairie Provinces.

A meeting of grain growers, railway officials, and prominent business men of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was held in Winnipeg recently with the view of urging farmers in the dry areas of these Provinces to plant more land to rye.

Agricultural experts maintain that areas in the prairie Provinces devoted to rye could be increased from 300,000 acres to 1,500,000 acres, and that an additional $20,000,000 may be put into circulation in consequence of this increase in acreage.

The committee in charge advises the sowing of Rosen rye and North Dakota No. 959. While the average price of rye is less than that of wheat, its ability to resist drought is very much greater.

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## Hungary To Have Wool for Export.

It is reported that this year's wool production in Hungary will amount to about 3,500 tons, says the trade commissioner of the British Government at Budapest, and that about 2,500 tons will be available for export.

## SHIPPING FACILITIES LACKING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN FRUITS.

### Industry Expands Rapidly—Growers Urged to Pack and Grade Fruits Very Carefully.

The citrus-fruit industry in South Africa has expanded so rapidly that there is now a lack of cool storage accommodations to transport the fruit to Europe, reports the American agricultural trade commissioner at London.

Australian apple growers are also handicapped by a shortage of cool-chamber space, a fact which has had a direct bearing on the high prices of apples in England during recent months. Because of the general conditions in the shipping world and the absence of return freights the problem of providing adequate cool-chamber accommodation to meet the needs of the fruit trade is extremely difficult.

The South African Department of Agriculture has recently issued a report giving the results of investigations into the cause of wastage in the citrus fruits exported from that country. The investigations showed conclusively that with ordinary care and intelligent handling it is possible to market South African fruit on overseas markets with a negligible amount of waste. Detailed recommendations are made as to the precautions necessary in orchards, packing sheds, trucks, on the wharves, and in cold-storage houses. The report also urges growers to pay greater attention to the general attractiveness of the packs, both as regards external and internal appearance, and to adopt more careful grading of the fruit with regard to quality.

From observations made both in the laboratory and on packs of experimental shipments on arrival in England regarding the keeping qualities of the fruit, it is clear that much is still to be learned regarding the most suitable temperatures for carrying fruit. No serious fungus pests developed in any of the South African shipments handled during the entire season except the green and blue moulds, both of which may be entirely eliminated if ordinary precautions are taken with regard to picking, grading, packing, and handling. Serious diseases, such as brown rot and cottony mould, which caused very heavy losses to California growers, are reported to be unknown in the South African orchards and packing sheds.

The great need for careful and attractive packing can not be overemphasized. English dealers complain of the lack of careful selection in regard to quality and the disregard to packing blemished fruit in South Africa. Brands showing consistent faults of this nature are soon discounted and the grower receives low prices. The South African Government contemplates making a systematic investigation of the shipment of citrus fruits in ventilated holds.

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## Argentina's Wheat Exports.

Argentina exported 48,195,091 bus. of wheat during the first six months of 1921, compared with 154,273,683 bus. during the corresponding period of 1920. Brazil furnished the chief market for this wheat, taking 6,108,102 bus. Holland and Germany were the next most important markets, taking 3,487,567 bus. and 3,401,808 bus., respectively. The United Kingdom purchased 3,311,640 bus., Spain 2,887,989 bus., Belgium 2,741,677 bus., Italy 2,254,755 bus., and France 626,878 bus.

# Hay and Feed

## RECENT PRICE ADVANCES LOST UNDER HEAVIER RECEIPTS.

**Demand Limited to Local Needs—Timothy Declines Sharply at Chicago and Cincinnati.**

The recent advances in several of the central western markets in the prices of hay were lost during the week ending Aug. 20. The principal cause of the decline was a heavy increase in receipts together with practically no shipping demand. The increase is shown in the following table which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Aug. 13 and 20, 1921, and Aug. 21, 1920.

| Cities. | 1921 Aug. 20. | 1921 Aug. 13. | 1920, Aug. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 139 | 261 | 198 |
| Pittsburgh | 85 | 128 | ..... |
| Cincinnati | 194 | 86 | 81 |
| Chicago | 333 | 165 | 181 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 53 | 61 | 24 |
| Memphis | 25 | 31 | 68 |
| St. Louis | 101 | 46 | 150 |
| Kansas City | 231 | 156 | 852 |
| San Francisco | 180 | 175 | 160 |
| Los Angeles | 156 | 160 | 167 |

Eastern markets were also dull and lower, and very little hay was moving in the southern markets, as dealers were not interested at the quotations made from those distributing markets where advances in price had occurred. Rains have improved the pastures in nearly all sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, so that at present there is no urgent local demand for hay, which is probably partly responsible for the increased movement to market.

### MUCH HEAVIER TIMOTHY RECEIPTS.

*Timothy.*—The sharp advances on timothy at Chicago and Cincinnati recently caused by unusually light receipts were lost during the week, when receipts were more than double what they have been for some time. Drought and low prices had greatly curtailed shipments from producers, but when prices had advanced $3 to $4 per ton and local rains had relieved the drought and improved pastures a heavier movement began, which increased the receipts beyond the limited local demand, and resulted in a price decline equal to the previous advance. At Minneapolis the demand was about equal to the receipts, and prices held fairly steady.

An excessive amount of low-grade hay at St. Louis has caused No. 2 and lower grades of timothy to sell at heavy discounts under No. 1, which is scarce. The spread between No. 1 and No. 2 is reported at about $7 per ton.

Eastern markets, including Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, were 50¢ to $1 lower. The demand was poor, as dealers were buying only for immediate needs, which were hardly sufficient to absorb the receipts.

Good pastures and plenty of local forage are important factors in the southern markets. Only the best grade of timothy is now in demand and only light stocks are being carried.

*Alfalfa.*—The movement of alfalfa continues so light that only nominal quotations are available in several of the markets. A total of only 11 cars was received at St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis, and Chicago during the week and the receipts at Memphis and Kansas City were equally light. A few cars of good alfalfa could be sold to feeders at points near Chicago on a basis of about $25, Chicago. Plenty of local forage and high freight rates are given as the cause of the light demand and receipts at both Minneapolis and Memphis.

California markets are also very dull and the reasonably heavy receipts have sold slowly. Considerable low grade and coarse alfalfa is being used as fertilizer in the orange groves in southern California and it is reported that $16 per ton delivered the growers is being paid for this hay. In the Redlands district as high as $23 per ton was paid during last year for hay for fertilizer purposes and it is thought by some that alfalfa may become a factor in the solution of the fertilizer problem in the western territory.

*Prairie.*—Prairie is moving more liberally than alfalfa and prices ranged from unchanged to $1 lower. Top grades are in fair demand at Omaha, but the decline in timothy prices at Chicago caused a dull market for prairie and several cars were being held over at the week-end. Local demand was about equal to the receipts at Minneapolis, and all arrivals have been disposed of from day to day.

*Straw.*—The demand for wheat and oat straw ranges from poor to fair, but there is a brisk demand for rye straw. The following are current quotations: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $10, Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $8, Chicago $9.50, Minneapolis and Omaha $8; oat straw—Boston $15, Philadelphia $12, Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $8, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis $8.50, Omaha $9; rye straw (straight)—Boston $24, New York $22.50, Philadelphia $20, Baltimore $21.50; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $10, Chicago $11.50, Minneapolis $8.50.

### CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUG. 20.

[In dollars per ton.]

| Commodity. | Boston. | New York.[1] | Philadelphia. | Atlanta. | New Orleans. | Memphis.[1] | St. Louis.[1] | Pittsburgh.[1] | Cincinnati.[1] | Chicago.[1] | Minneapolis.[1] | Omaha.[1] | Kansas City.[1] | San Francisco.[1] | Los Angeles.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy and clover: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 timothy | 31.00 | 30.50 | 24.00 | 26.50 | 27.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 | 22.00 | 19.00 | 24.00 | 19.00 | ..... | 14.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Standard timothy | ..... | 29.50 | 23.00 | 25.00 | 24.50 | 23.00 | 25.00 | 21.00 | 18.50 | 22.00 | 18.00 | ..... | 13.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 timothy | 28.50 | 28.50 | 22.00 | 23.50 | 22.50 | 22.00 | 21.00 | 17.50 | 17.30 | 20.00 | 17.00 | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 light clover, mixed | ..... | 29.50 | 22.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 18.50 | 17.50 | 22.00 | 18.00 | ..... | 13.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover, mixed | 25.00 | 26.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 18.50 | 17.00 | 19.00 | 17.00 | ..... | 11.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 18.50 | 19.00 | 17.00 | [2] 18.00 | ..... | 11.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Alfalfa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.00 | 24.00 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | 22.00 | [2] 25.00 | [2] 20.00 | 16.50 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Standard alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26.00 | 22.50 | 19.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 22.00 | [2] 18.50 | 14.00 | 16.50 | 13.00 | ..... |
| No. 2 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 20.50 | 15.00 | 21.00 | ..... | 17.00 | 17.50 | [2] 16.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | ..... |
| Prairie: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | 14.50 | 12.00 | 11.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 13.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 midland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 10.50 | 11.50 | 7.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Grain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 wheat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.00 | ..... |
| No. 1 oat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | 22.00 |
| FEED (bagged). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat bran: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 23.25 | 23.00 | 22.00 | 22.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.50 | 18.00 | 16.50 | 13.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | 25.00 | ..... | 24.00 | 22.50 | ..... | 15.00 | 16.00 | 21.50 | 18.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11.00 | 28.00 | ..... |
| Hard winter | ..... | ..... | 22.50 | 22.50 | 21.00 | ..... | 15.00 | 20.50 | 18.00 | 15.50 | ..... | 11.50 | 11.25 | ..... | 24.00 |
| Wheat middlings: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring (standard) | 25.25 | 25.00 | 23.75 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.50 | 21.50 | 18.25 | 14.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | 22.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.25 | 38.00 | ..... |
| Hard winter | ..... | ..... | 28.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 19.00 | 25.00 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.25 | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter wheat shorts | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 27.00 | 25.00 | 17.50 | 17.00 | 22.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.50 | 13.50 | 29.00 | ..... |
| Wheat millrun | ..... | ..... | 24.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.25 | 27.00 | 30.00 |
| Rye middlings | 22.75 | ..... | 21.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | 17.00 | 17.75 | 13.00 | 11.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High protein meals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | ..... | 48.00 | 48.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43.50 | [2] 46.50 | 44.00 | 42.50 | 38.50 | 42.50 | 42.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonseed (41%) | 47.00 | ..... | 43.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44.00 | ..... | 44.00 | [3] 39.50 | ..... | ..... | 43.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonseed (36%) | 44.00 | 42.00 | 40.50 | 35.00 | 39.00 | 37.00 | 40.00 | ..... | 41.50 | [3] 37.00 | ..... | ..... | 41.00 | 35.00 | 24.00 |
| Peanut (36%) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium) | 31.00 | ..... | 30.00 | 27.00 | 26.00 | 21.50 | 21.00 | ..... | 24.00 | 22.00 | 18.50 | 18.00 | 17.50 | 20.00 | 27.00 |
| Velvet bean meal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gluten feed | 38.78 | 36.12 | 37.71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32.50 | 34.93 | 33.89 | 30.50 | ..... | ..... | 37.50 | ..... | ..... |
| White hominy feed | 31.50 | 31.75 | 31.50 | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | 27.00 | 25.00 | ..... | 18.00 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Yellow hominy feed | 30.50 | 30.75 | 30.59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | 24.00 | ..... | 18.00 | 20.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Ground barley | ..... | ..... | 24.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36.00 | 32.00 | 20.00 | ..... | 24.50 | [4] 30.00 | |
| Dried beet pulp | 29.00 | 29.50 | ..... | 33.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.80 | 25.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | 27.00 | 26.09 |

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets.
[2] Nominal.
[3] New crop.
[4] Rolled.

## FEED MARKET DISPLAYS FIRMER UNDERTONE DURING WEEK.

**Buying Orders Still Limited—Fair Stocks in Dealers Hands—Production Reported Light.**

Reports received from principal markets for the week ending Aug. 20 indicate that the light demand for feedstuffs had little effect on prices. A firmer undertone was noted in practically all feeds with the exception of bran, which was weak and was offered at slightly lower quotations.

While the demand was below normal, it appeared sufficient to consume the visible production of most feeds. Stocks in dealers' hands are reported as fair. Little buying for fall and winter delivery was in evidence, most of the sales being made for immediate and prompt delivery. The movement was light.

*Wheat mill feeds.*—The surplus of bran, which caused it to be weaker than other items on the mill feed list, was fairly well taken. Northwestern prices were holding firm because production was only on a 40% basis and considerable feed was shipped out in mixed cars with flour. Southwestern offerings which were liberal until last week

(Concluded on page 141, column 1.)

## Grain and Seeds

# DECEMBER WHEAT AND CORN HIT NEW LOW POINTS ON CROP.

### Grain Prices Under Selling Pressure During Pas Week—Markets for Corn Generally Dull.

Grain prices were under pressure in the futures markets during all of the week ending Aug. 22, and new low points on the crop were recorded three days in succession for December wheat and corn. The lowest point touched was on Aug. 22, from which there was a sharp rally, but prices showed a substantial loss for the week. At the low point Chicago December wheat sold at $1.14¾ and December corn at 52¼¢.

The net declines for the week in the different markets were: Chicago September wheat 7½¢, and September corn 3½¢; Minneapolis September wheat 8½¢; Kansas City September wheat 8¢; and Winnipeg October 11¾¢. The net declines in the December futures were: Chicago December wheat 8¢, and December corn 1½¢; Minneapolis December wheat 7¾¢; Kansas City December wheat 7¼¢; and Winnipeg December wheat 11¢.

Closing prices on Aug. 22 were: Chicago September wheat $1.17, and September corn 53½¢; Minneapolis September wheat $1.24¼; Kansas City September wheat $1.07; and Winnipeg October $1.37½; Chicago December wheat $1.18¼, and December corn 54¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.24; Kansas City December wheat $1.10½; and Winnipeg December wheat $1.31.

#### NEWS GENERALLY BULLISH.

Notwithstanding the heavy pressure that was apparent in the market during the week and which caused the decline in prices, the news was generally bullish. The following are some of the news items that were sent out from the Chicago markets: "Reports of good export demand had little effect, even though it was estimated that about 10,000,000 bus. of wheat had been sold abroad last week." "Based mainly on official reports of exports, it is estimated that clearances of domestic wheat and flour for the first 6 weeks of the present crop year were between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 bus. During July and August last year, when the heaviest exports on record were made, the clearances were 67,000,000 bus." "It is estimated that Germany still requires 40,000,000 bus. of wheat, and that Italy will take 30,000,000 bus." "Since July 30 10,000,000 bus. of corn has been sold for export from Chicago."

On Aug. 22 it was reported that the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome had issued an estimate on the wheat crop of the Northern Hemisphere showing 1,100,000 tons less than the crop of 1920. The report said that Canada and the United States are expected to produce approximately the same quantity of wheat this year as in 1920. The shortage, according to the report, is in India, Japan, and northern Africa, where the crops are estimated at 2,600,000 tons below 1920.

Another item of importance on Aug. 22 was a reduction in the visible supply of wheat in the United States for the last week. Up to last week the visible supply had been increasing rapidly. The statement issued on Aug. 22 showed a decrease of 962,000 bus. The total was given as 38,552,000 bus., of which approximately half was in store at the seaboard awaiting vessels for shipment.

The principal reasons ascribed at the market centers for the decline in prices during the week under review were: A lack of outside speculative buying; weakness in the stock market; and discouraging business reports. It was not explained, however, where the selling came from that was the immediate cause of the decline.

#### CASH WHEAT MARKETS ACTIVE.

Cash wheat was in active demand all the week and premiums were well maintained in the Kansas City market, though there was a decline in the premiums in Minneapolis due to increasing receipts of spring wheat. In Kansas City No. 2 Dark Hard Winter wheat sold at 6¢ over Kansas City September on Aug. 22. In Minneapolis No. 1 Dark Northern Spring sold at 15¢ to 30¢ over Minneapolis September, and No. 2 Dark Northern at 10¢ to 20¢ over September.

The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 2,620,000 bus. of corn in the United States for the week. This left the total at 9,909,000 bus. The corn market was generally dull. There was no apparent speculative interest in corn and the export demand did not have any appreciable effect on prices.

## GRAIN PRICES.

**Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending August 19.**

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Northern Spring | No. 3 | 134 | 136½ | 134¾ | ..... | 131½ | 129½ |
| | No. 4 | 131⅜ | 132 | 130¾ | ..... | 125½ | 126 |
| Northern Spring | No. 3 | ..... | 132 | ..... | 128½ | 124 | 127 |
| | No. 4 | ..... | ..... | 123⅝ | ..... | 122⅜ | 123½ |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 127⅛ | 127½ | ..... | 126 | 122½ | 122½ |
| | No. 2 | 126 | 126⅝ | 125½ | 124½ | 121 | 119¾ |
| | No. 3 | 125⅜ | 124½ | 123½ | 123½ | 120 | 118 |
| | No. 4 | 120 | 123¾ | ..... | ..... | 116 | 113 |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 1 | 127¼ | ..... | 123⅜ | 123¼ | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 125½ | 125½ | 124 | 123 | 119 | 118¾ |
| | No. 3 | 122⅝ | 123¾ | 124 | 119 | 117 | 117 |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 121 | ..... | 116 | 113½ | 112¾ |
| Red Winter | No. 2 | 125½ | 125½ | 125 | 123½ | 119 | 119 |
| | No. 3 | 123½ | 123¾ | 122½ | 122 | 118½ | 116½ |
| | No. 4 | 121 | 121 | 120¾ | 119 | 113½ | 113 |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Northern Spring | No. 1 | 167 | 164 | 160 | 164 | 157 | 151 |
| | No. 2 | 154 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 151 | 146 |
| | No. 3 | 142 | 137 | 138 | 140 | 139 | 135 |
| | No. 4 | 130 | 126 | 126 | 129 | 127 | 123 |
| Northern Spring | No. 1 | 157 | 156 | ..... | ..... | 152 | 145 |
| | No. 2 | 161 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143 | 138 |
| | No. 3 | 136 | 132 | 130 | 131 | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 121 | 122 | 116 | 108 | 109 |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Hard Winter | No. 1 | 118 | 127 | 119 | 119 | 115 | 127½ |
| | No. 2 | 123½ | 127 | 122 | 124 | 121⅞ | 122 |
| | No. 3 | 122⅜ | 124 | 120½ | 119¾ | 120½ | 123 |
| | No. 4 | 118 | 124½ | 119⅜ | 118⅜ | 114½ | 117 |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 117 | 119½ | 117⅜ | 118⅜ | 114½ | 115 |
| | No. 2 | 117⅜ | 118⅛ | 116 | 116 | 113 | 113½ |
| | No. 3 | 116 | 117½ | 115¾ | 114⅜ | 112 | 111¾ |
| | No. 4 | 115 | 115 | 114½ | ..... | 107½ | 109 |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 2 | 114½ | 115⅞ | 114 | ..... | 108 | ..... |
| Red Winter | No. 2 | 125 | 130 | 130½ | 127½ | ..... | 123½ |
| | No. 3 | 119 | 120⅜ | 120¾ | 120⅜ | 117¼ | 119½ |
| | No. 4 | 114¾ | 115½ | 113 | 113⅜ | 110⅜ | 110¾ |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Hard Winter | No. 1 | 118 | 119 | 119 | ..... | 113 | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 119 | 118 | 117 | ..... | 111⅝ | 112¾ |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 116½ | 115⅔ | 118 | 116⅜ | 109⅔ | 111½ |
| | No. 2 | 115½ | 114⅝ | 114¾ | 114½ | 109⅓ | 109½ |
| | No. 3 | 112⅞ | 114½ | 112½ | 113⅜ | 108 | 107½ |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 112½ | 113 | 108 | 104 | ..... |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 1 | 113 | ..... | ..... | 112 | 109 | 108 |
| | No. 2 | 112⅜ | 113½ | 112 | 111 | 107 | 107⅜ |
| | No. 3 | 111⅜ | 112⅜ | 111 | 109⅜ | 106 | 106⅜ |
| | No. 4 | 110⅜ | 111 | 110 | 103 | 104⅛ | 105½ |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| Red Winter | No. 2 | 127¼ | 126 | 126½ | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| | No. 3 | 122½ | 123¾ | 120 | 119½ | 120 | 117½ |
| | No. 4 | 117 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 112 | 110 |

(Table concluded in next column.)

CORN.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 58½ | 58¾ | 57⅜ | 56⅜ | 54½ | 53¼ |
| | No. 2 | 58½ | 58¾ | 57¾ | 56¾ | 55 | 53½ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | 57 | 56¾ | ..... | ..... | 52½ |
| | No. 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55½ | 53 | 51 |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 58½ | 58¾ | 58 | 56¾ | 55 | 53½ |
| | No. 2 | 58½ | 58½ | 58 | 56½ | 55 | 53½ |
| | No. 3 | 57½ | 58¾ | 56½ | 56 | 54½ | 53½ |
| Mixed | No. 1 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 57⅜ | 56½ | 54½ | 53½ |
| | No. 2 | 58 | 58¾ | 57½ | 56½ | 54⅜ | 53¼ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 56 | 53½ | ..... |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 52½ | 52¼ | 51⅜ | 51½ | 51 | 50 |
| | No. 2 | 52¼ | 51¼ | ..... | ..... | 51 | ..... |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 46½ | 46 | 46 | 45 | 43⅜ | 43 |
| | No. 2 | ..... | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 46½ | ..... | 46 |
| | No. 2 | 50 | 49 | ..... | 46 | 46 | 44⅜ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | 43 |
| Mixed | No. 2 | 46 | 46½ | 44½ | 44½ | 43¼ | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 45 | ..... | 44 | ..... | 42¾ | ..... |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 46 | 46⅛ | 45 | 44½ | 43⅛ | 41½ |
| | No. 2 | 46 | 46 | 45 | ..... | 43 | 41⅜ |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 46⅞ | 47 | 46 | 45 | ..... | 42⅜ |
| | No. 2 | 46⅜ | 47 | 45⅜ | 45 | 43½ | 42½ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 43 | ..... |
| Mixed | No. 1 | 46⅛ | 46½ | ..... | 44½ | 43⅜ | 42 |
| | No. 2 | 46 | 46¼ | ..... | 44½ | 43 | 42 |
| | No. 3 | 46 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 43 | 42 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 54½ | 53½ | 53 | 52½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| | No. 2 | 54½ | 53½ | 52½ | 52½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 57½ | 56½ | 55½ | 55 | 54 | 53 |
| | No. 2 | 57½ | 56½ | 55½ | 55 | ..... | 52½ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | 56½ | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... |

OATS.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 38 | 37 | 36½ | ..... | 36½ | 34½ |
| | No. 2 | 34 | 33½ | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33 |
| | No. 3 | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31¼ | 31 | 31 | 30½ |
| | No. 4 | 27¼ | 27 | 26½ | 27½ | 27½ | 26 |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 31 | 30½ | 29½ | 29 | 28⅜ | 28½ |
| | No. 3 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | 28 | 27⅜ | 27½ |
| | No. 4 | 29½ | 28⅜ | 27¼ | 27½ | 27¼ | 26½ |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | ..... | 33½ | 33 | ..... | 32 | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30 |
| | No. 4 | 31 | 31½ | ..... | 29½ | 27⅜ | 28 |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 3 | 28⅜ | 28½ | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| | No. 4 | 27½ | 27⅜ | 27½ | 27⅜ | 27 | 26½ |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 33¾ | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 32 | 31½ | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | 31 |
| | No. 4 | 29½ | 29 | 28 | 29 | 27½ | 28½ |

RYE.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| Rye | No. 2 | 109½ | 108⅜ | 108½ | 107½ | 104½ | 102½ |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Western Rye | No. 2 | 104 | 103½ | 102⅜ | 101½ | 98 | 97 |

**Daily Closing Prices of Futures.**

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Sept. | 124½ | 124⅝ | 122½ | 119½ | 116⅜ | 117 |
| | Dec. | 126 | 126⅛ | 123⅜ | 120⅝ | 117½ | 118 |
| Corn | Sept. | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 55⅜ | 54½ | 52⅜ | 52⅛ |
| | Dec. | 55½ | 55⅜ | 53⅜ | 53½ | 52⅜ | 53 |
| Oats | Sept. | 35½ | 34⅞ | 33½ | 33½ | 32½ | 32⅞ |
| | Dec. | 38⅜ | 38½ | 37 | 36⅜ | 35⅜ | 36 |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Sept. | 114⅜ | 115½ | 112⅜ | 110 | 106⅜ | 107⅜ |
| | Dec. | 118½ | 117⅜ | 114⅜ | 111⅞ | 109½ | 110¼ |
| Corn | Sept. | 46½ | 46 | 44½ | 43½ | 42⅜ | 42 |
| | Dec. | 47½ | 47½ | 45¾ | 45⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| Oats | Sept. | 32⅜ | 31⅜ | 31 | 30½ | 29⅜ | 30 |
| | Dec. | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35 | 34 | 33¼ | 33⅛ |

## GRAIN EXPORTS.

**Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.**

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending Aug. 20, 1921: | | | | | |
| Atlantic ports [1] | 1,802 | 228 | 10 | 95 | 99 |
| Gulf ports [2] | 6,010 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific ports [3] | 798 | ..... | ..... | 1,662 | ..... |
| Total | 8,610 | 307 | 10 | 1,757 | 99 |
| Previous week | 6,179 | 441 | 3 | 457 | 55 |
| Corresponding week last year | 7,421 | 17 | ..... | 424 | 559 |
| July 1, 1921, to Aug. 20, 1921 | 44,024 | 4,364 | 296 | 4,440 | 1,111 |
| Corresponding period last year | 38,554 | 17 | 1,922 | 2,155 | 8,513 |

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

### Movement of Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Slower in Kentucky.

The movement of Kentucky bluegrass seed from growers' hands in Kentucky during the past three weeks was slower than earlier in the season. Up to July 30 about 75% of the crop had been sold by growers and this was increased to 80% or 85% by Aug. 20. Prices of $2.15 to $2.25 per bu. being paid for rough, cured seed during the week ending Aug. 20 averaged 10¢ or 15¢ less per bu. than during the week ending July 30. The cleaners confirmed the former reports that the quality is inferior to that of last year because of a greater percentage of light-weight seed.

In the Missouri district $2 to $2.25 per bu. were being offered for the few scattered lots of Kentucky bluegrass seed remaining unsold. Most of the growers in this district as well as in Kentucky sold their crop freely.

## WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 139.)

became somewhat scarcer and prices firmed up slightly. Northeastern requirements were mainly supplied by Buffalo and New York mills. Northwestern mills found a good outlet in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois. Offerings of reddog, which have been scarce, seem to be a little freer at present. In the Southeast and Southwest the demand was light. Pacific Coast markets were about $2 per ton lower as a result of fairly heavy receipts and improved pasturage.

*Cotionseed meal and cake.*—There was very little change in prices for August and first half of September shipment as stocks of cake and meal are still very low and new crop meal will not move in any considerable quantity until about the first of October. The demand for August shipment did not quite come up to expectations of shippers. Mills are still reluctant to make offerings for October, November and December deliveries but dealers are quoting freely at sharp discounts from prevailing prices for old crop meal. The demand for hulls has been very limited with the market a little weaker. The export demand for cake was fairly good.

*Linseed oil meal and cake.*—The linseed oil meal business has been quiet. Offerings were not heavy but ample to meet requirements. The principal demand was from feed mixers and jobbers. Northwestern farmers have not entered the market to any extent and the demand from the dairy trade in Wisconsin and New York is slow. Prices were generally steady. Slight reductions in prices were made by northwestern mills in order to press sales. Stocks are good and the movement fair.

#### FAIR DEMAND FOR GLUTEN FEED.

*Gluten feed.*—The demand for gluten feed is about normal for this time of the year and is taking care of the output of mills. Little is held in reserve by manufacturers as production is only about 50% of normal. Since the recent price advance the demand has fallen off. The price is well sustained as mills are fairly well sold up for near-by delivery. Stocks in dealers' hands are ample. A few manufacturers are quoting September shipment at $2 under August shipment prices.

*Hominy feed.*—With cash corn selling at around $20 per ton in the Chicago market buyers have assumed a waiting attitude, believing that hominy feed is selling at disproportionate prices. As most of the mills report their output for immediate and prompt shipment sold, prices remained steady. The trading in September delivery, which started off briskly, has subsided since the decline in grain prices. In the Southeast hominy feed prices were easier. A scarcity of hogs is given as the cause for the light demand in that section. The movement was small; stocks about equal to the demand.

*Alfalfa meal.*—Very little interest was displayed in alfalfa meal. No. 1 fine ground meal is quoted at about $3 higher than No. 1 medium ground. No. 2 meal is quoted at $2.50 to $3 less than No. 1 meal in most of the markets. Less alfalfa is being ground into meal this year than for several seasons. The extremely dull eastern demand interferes severely with the usual movement. A few export sales were reported from Pacific Coast markets. Offerings and demand are about evenly balanced. Stocks and movement were light.

*Beet pulp.*—Beet pulp was in fair request. Prices in all markets were unchanged from last week. Trading in this commodity is mostly of a retail character, as new crop offerings are not expected to be made until the first half of October. Old crop supplies appear ample to meet the present demand.

### Much Orchard Grass Seed Sold in Kentucky During Past Three Weeks.

The movement of orchard grass seed in Kentucky recently became active and by Aug. 20 about 75% of the crop had been sold by growers. A uniform price of $2 per bu., basis clean seed, which is the same as prevailed shortly after harvest, was paid to the Kentucky growers.

During the three weeks ending Aug. 20 approximately 278,000 lbs. of orchard grass seed arrived at New York, all but 28,000 lbs. coming from Denmark. The exportable surplus of this seed in Denmark is considered to be smaller than normal because of drought during the spring.

### Imports of Sunflower and Other Seeds Rather Heavy Recently.

During the two weeks ending Aug. 20 over 600,000 lbs. of sunflower seed arrived at New York from Argentina. The arrivals of other seeds from Germany, France, Denmark, Holland, United Kingdom, Argentina and Chile were as follows: 360,000 lbs. of crimson clover, 77,000 lbs. of red clover, 30,000 lbs. of white clover, 55,000 lbs of alfalfa, 222,000 lbs. of orchard grass, 60,000 lbs. of rye grass, 146,000 lbs. of vetch, and 82,000 lbs. of rape.

The seed exports from this country during that period were almost nil.

### Redtop Seed Crop Moving Earlier Than Usual.

Good progress in thrashing the redtop seed crop was made in the more important areas during the week ending Aug. 13, and about 10% of the crop had moved by the close of that week. In these areas the movement is above normal for that date because of the earliness of the harvest, permitting thrashing to be done about two weeks earlier than last year and because the prevailing price of 14¢ per lb. for recleaned seed seems to be satisfactory to growers. This is 1¢ or 2¢ over the price paid the previous week. The quality of the seed that has already been thrashed is equal to or slightly better than that of the 1920 crop.

### This Year's Meadow Fescue Seed Crop Nearly All Sold.

Approximately 95% of the 1921 crop of meadow fescue seed, estimated at 1,000,000 lbs. of clean seed compared with 500,000 lbs. produced in 1920, was sold by growers prior to Aug. 20. The movement this season has been considerably above normal, much of the seed having been bought before harvest. Prices offered to growers recently ranged from 10¢ to 12½¢ per 100 lbs., basis clean seed. These prices were somewhat lower than those of a week or two ago. The reports relative to the quality of the seed received during the week ending Aug. 20 confirmed the earlier ones to the effect that the seed would be darker than last year's crop because of rains occurring when the crop was in shock.

### Bur Clover Seed Out of Growers' Hands.

Practically all of the surplus supply of bur clover seed in North and South Carolina has moved from growers' hands, according to reports to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates received around Aug. 15. Prices paid growers ranged from $8 to $10 per 100 lbs. The production in these States is about the same as last year and normal. Most of the seed is available for shipment to areas outside the localities in which it was produced. Little or no increase in the acreage in producing sections is contemplated and sufficient seed has been plowed under in fields already existing to reseed them.

## THE ST. LOUIS POTATO MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

North Central States come in 150-lb. sacks. Unlike Chicago, St. Louis prefers shipments in sacks rather than bulk, and when bulk stock is offered most dealers demand a discount equivalent to the cost of sacking. The market shows a preference for Red River Ohios and for Idaho and Colorado Russets. Louisiana Burbanks as a rule sell about 50¢ cheaper than the Bliss Triumphs, which are on the market at the same time.

About 15 large dealers handle most of the potato business in St. Louis. Their offices and stores are located on North Third and Fourth Streets between Lucas Avenue and Biddle Street. Practically all the trading takes place in this vicinity. The unit for sales is 100 lbs. Whether in jobbing or car-lot quantities, the price usually is the same, and most transactions are on a delivered basis, which is 10¢ per 100 lbs. more than the price at the car. Of the car-lot sales, some are made "invoice weight" (buyer accepting shipping-point weight and making price allowance for shrinkage) and some are made "outweight" (buyer dealing on the basis of actual weight at receiving end).

The St. Louis price on northern potatoes as a rule is approximately the price in Chicago plus the freight from Chicago to St. Louis. Brokers charge $10 to $15 a car for their services, and commission men charge 5% to 10% of the price received. Receivers usually allow a margin of 5¢ to 15¢ and jobbers 10¢ to 20¢ per 100 lbs.

Between 600 and 700 cars a year are distributed through St. Louis to other markets. Some of these are handled by St. Louis dealers for their customers in neighboring towns, but by far the larger number originate in Texas and the Western States and are billed to St. Louis merely for diversion to ther points.

## RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR JULY.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

| Subclass and grade. | | Minneapolis. | Duluth. | Milwaukee. | Chicago. | Buffalo. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | Baltimore. | New Orleans. | Galveston. | Kansas City, Mo., and Kans. | Omaha. | Wichita. | Fort Worth. | St. Louis and East St. Louis. | Indianapolis. | Cincinnati. | Seattle. | Portland. | St. Joseph. | All other inspection points. | Total July, 1921. | Total June, 1921. | Total July, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark Northern Spring | No. 1 | 826 | 73 | 6 | 85 | 7 | 36 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 16 | .... | 129 | 1193 | 1780 | 428 |
| | No. 2 | 564 | 67 | .... | 100 | 21 | 44 | 6 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 6 | 9 | .... | 82 | 909 | 1219 | 378 |
| | No. 3 | 628 | 60 | .... | 124 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 12 | 11 | .... | 96 | 942 | 1773 | 1233 |
| | All others | 1399 | 152 | 54 | 50 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 61 | 93 | 112 | 57 | 86 | 6 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | 2 | 180 | 2264 | 4299 | 2601 |
| | Total | 3417 | 352 | 60 | 359 | 28 | 83 | 6 | .... | 1 | 64 | 95 | 113 | 74 | 88 | 6 | 2 | 6 | .... | 22 | 43 | 2 | 487 | 5308 | 9071 | 4640 |
| Northern Spring | No. 1 | 32 | 11 | 9 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 14 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 32 | .... | 19 | 146 | 270 | 96 |
| | No. 2 | 20 | 7 | .... | 14 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 17 | .... | 11 | 79 | 199 | 88 |
| | No. 3 | 29 | 9 | 1 | 12 | .... | 19 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 8 | .... | 8 | 89 | 122 | 226 |
| | All others | 45 | 5 | 6 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 84 | 187 | 441 |
| | Total | 126 | 32 | 16 | 43 | 2 | 20 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 17 | 4 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 20 | 63 | 1 | 44 | 398 | 778 | 851 |
| Red Spring | No. 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 |
| | No. 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| | No. 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 14 | 8 |
| | All others | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 10 | 15 |
| | Total | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 14 | 34 | 28 |
| Total Hard Red Spring | | 3550 | 384 | 76 | 402 | 31 | 103 | 6 | .... | 1 | 68 | 112 | 117 | 79 | 88 | 11 | 2 | 7 | .... | 42 | 107 | 3 | 531 | 5720 | 9883 | 5519 |
| Amber Durum | No. 1 | 19 | 8 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 30 | 53 | 49 |
| | No. 2 | 86 | 76 | .... | .... | .... | 51 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 221 | 388 | 445 |
| | No. 3 | 37 | 30 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 78 | 120 | 718 |
| | All others | 27 | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 46 | 87 | 208 |
| | Total | 169 | 126 | .... | 1 | .... | 55 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 375 | 648 | 1420 |
| Durum | No. 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| | No. 2 | 15 | 59 | .... | .... | .... | 29 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 34 | 151 | 115 | 92 |
| | No. 3 | 13 | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 52 | 129 | 131 |
| | All others | 30 | 27 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 7 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 78 | 113 | 88 |
| | Total | 60 | 110 | 1 | .... | .... | 29 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 29 | 3 | 3 | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 50 | 292 | 360 | 269 |
| Red Durum | No. 1 | 7 | 37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 48 | 70 | 23 |
| | No. 2 | 4 | 22 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 34 | 36 | 24 |
| | No. 3 | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 7 | 19 | 14 |
| | All others | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 8 | 15 | 6 |
| | Total | 16 | 66 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 97 | 140 | 67 |
| Total Durum | | 245 | 302 | 1 | 1 | .... | 84 | .... | 1 | .... | 4 | 29 | 4 | 12 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 75 | 764 | 1148 | 1756 |
| Dark Hard Winter | No. 1 | 164 | 5 | 8 | 48 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 73 | 539 | 46 | 72 | 8 | 13 | .... | .... | 6 | 58 | 6 | 397 | 1446 | 768 | 596 |
| | No. 2 | 121 | 35 | 11 | 13 | .... | 33 | 17 | .... | .... | 2 | 106 | 1199 | 123 | 140 | 29 | 35 | 1 | .... | 2 | 42 | 10 | 849 | 2768 | 1833 | 708 |
| | No. 3 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 18 | 455 | 37 | 54 | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 14 | .... | 269 | 923 | 1022 | 377 |
| | All others | 57 | .... | 1 | 2 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 210 | 21 | 51 | 9 | 5 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 145 | 561 | 705 | 137 |
| | Total | 395 | 43 | 22 | 66 | 4 | 34 | 21 | .... | .... | 4 | 210 | 2434 | 227 | 317 | 52 | 58 | 2 | .... | 10 | 122 | 17 | 1660 | 5698 | 4328 | 1818 |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 445 | 33 | 125 | 1128 | 4 | 8 | 4 | .... | 10 | 503 | 1010 | 2510 | 1231 | 741 | 38 | 247 | 8 | .... | 1 | 89 | 208 | 1595 | 10228 | 4196 | 5270 |
| | No. 2 | 532 | 485 | 98 | 1731 | 3 | 227 | 21 | .... | 52 | 2050 | 3155 | 5183 | 1716 | 1451 | 144 | 560 | 13 | .... | 2 | 15 | 604 | 5057 | 23466 | 8200 | 5802 |
| | No. 3 | 126 | 7 | 22 | 224 | .... | 15 | 9 | .... | .... | 573 | 1251 | 2146 | 578 | 360 | 52 | 187 | 4 | .... | .... | 5 | 120 | 2227 | 7916 | 2186 | 5826 |
| | All others | 109 | 2 | 10 | 65 | 3 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 421 | 724 | 971 | 174 | 171 | 34 | 67 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 37 | 1204 | 4003 | 4401 | 5344 |
| | Total | 1212 | 527 | 255 | 3449 | 10 | 252 | 39 | .... | 62 | 3547 | 6151 | 11116 | 3699 | 2723 | 268 | 1061 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 110 | 969 | 10083 | 45563 | 18992 | 22242 |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 1 | 57 | 1 | 57 | 117 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 29 | 8 | 52 | 65 | 6 | .... | 19 | 2 | .... | .... | 55 | 12 | 42 | 822 | 6 | 33 |
| | No. 2 | 73 | 5 | 163 | 1258 | .... | 29 | .... | .... | .... | 94 | 51 | 202 | 595 | 48 | 3 | 136 | 22 | .... | .... | 2 | 152 | 239 | 3077 | 8 | 70 |
| | No. 3 | 15 | .... | 31 | 263 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 26 | 24 | 398 | 38 | .... | 30 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 41 | 92 | 974 | 2 | 39 |
| | All others | 3 | .... | 7 | 62 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 20 | 3 | 52 | 6 | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 26 | 197 | 8 | 46 |
| | Total | 153 | 6 | 258 | 2000 | .... | 29 | .... | .... | .... | 136 | 105 | 281 | 1110 | 98 | 3 | 201 | 29 | .... | .... | 57 | 205 | 399 | 5070 | 24 | 188 |
| Total Hard Red Winter | | 1760 | 576 | 535 | 5515 | 14 | 315 | 60 | .... | 62 | 3687 | 6466 | 13831 | 5036 | 3138 | 323 | 1320 | 56 | 2 | 13 | 289 | 1191 | 12142 | 56331 | 23344 | 24248 |
| Red Winter | No. 1 | 9 | 1 | .... | 228 | 14 | 49 | 53 | .... | 108 | 41 | 12 | 21 | .... | .... | .... | 159 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 254 | 995 | 1123 | 2152 |
| | No. 2 | 17 | .... | 2 | 1461 | 28 | 431 | 493 | .... | 2126 | 666 | 170 | 356 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1690 | 490 | 394 | 3 | 9 | 89 | 2251 | 10684 | 3818 | 5452 |
| | No. 3 | 5 | .... | 3 | 1190 | 6 | 202 | 335 | .... | 891 | 809 | 330 | 1417 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2083 | 648 | 343 | 1 | 6 | 76 | 2337 | 10703 | 1134 | 2651 |
| | All others | 2 | .... | 1 | 262 | 4 | 63 | 550 | 1 | 676 | 565 | 339 | 1405 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1701 | 170 | 78 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 881 | 6742 | 1675 | 1059 |
| Total | | 33 | 1 | 6 | 3141 | 52 | 745 | 1431 | 1 | 3801 | 2081 | 851 | 3199 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 5633 | 1326 | 826 | 7 | 21 | 206 | 5723 | 29124 | 7750 | 12314 |
| Red Walla | No. 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 17 | .... | 8 | 29 | 105 | 79 |
| | No. 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 16 | .... | 8 | 26 | 97 | 36 |
| | No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | 7 | 28 | 2 |
| | All others | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Total | | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 37 | .... | 19 | 63 | 236 | 118 |
| Total Soft Red Winter | | 33 | 1 | 6 | 3141 | 52 | 745 | 1431 | 1 | 3801 | 2081 | 851 | 3199 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 5633 | 1326 | 826 | 14 | 58 | 206 | 5742 | 29187 | 7986 | 12432 |
| Hard White | No. 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 8 | .... | 328 | 343 | 38 | 60 |
| | No. 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 53 | 38 | .... | 70 | 161 | 242 | 128 |
| | No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 48 | 53 | .... | 47 | 149 | 216 | 93 |
| | All others | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18 | 27 | .... | 41 | 85 | 259 | 98 |
| Total | | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 126 | 126 | .... | 486 | 739 | 755 | 379 |
| Soft White | No. 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 36 | 47 | 71 | 68 |
| | No. 2 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 11 | .... | .... | 13 | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 71 | .... | 109 | 247 | 463 | 211 |
| | No. 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | .... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 32 | .... | 55 | 112 | 189 | 69 |
| | All others | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 19 | .... | 10 | 40 | 56 | 25 |
| | Total | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 2 | .... | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | 129 | .... | 210 | 446 | 779 | 361 |
| Total Common White | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 2 | .... | 20 | 2 | 20 | 3 | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | .... | .... | 131 | 255 | .... | 696 | 1185 | 1534 | 743 |
| White Club | No. 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 91 | .... | 75 | 174 | 94 | 92 |
| | No. 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 | 351 | .... | 96 | 471 | 466 | 149 |
| | No. 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 255 | .... | 24 | 284 | 402 | 84 |
| | All others | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 49 | .... | 3 | 54 | 119 | 12 |
| Total White Club | | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 36 | 746 | .... | 198 | 983 | 1081 | 337 |
| Mixed Wheat | No. 1 | 111 | 109 | 2 | 425 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 75 | 97 | 138 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 63 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 3 | 114 | 1246 | 1143 | 1164 |
| | No. 2 | 209 | 274 | 5 | 842 | 25 | 220 | 36 | .... | 82 | 322 | 1375 | 767 | 31 | 79 | 134 | 140 | 55 | 1 | 11 | 90 | 42 | 1194 | 5934 | 2349 | 1686 |
| | No. 3 | 115 | 199 | 6 | 217 | 21 | 261 | 13 | .... | 43 | 102 | 721 | 458 | 30 | 27 | 90 | 87 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 72 | 26 | 617 | 3120 | 1556 | 1466 |
| | All others | 120 | 119 | 4 | 40 | 3 | 35 | 3 | .... | 15 | 116 | 414 | 296 | 30 | 29 | 51 | 21 | 2 | .... | 5 | 42 | 2 | 213 | 1560 | 1915 | 1137 |
| Total Mixed Wheat | | 555 | 701 | 17 | 1524 | 51 | 521 | 52 | .... | 141 | 615 | 2607 | 1659 | 98 | 144 | 284 | 311 | 75 | 3 | 35 | 256 | 73 | 2138 | 11860 | 7568 | 5453 |
| Total, July, 1921 | | 6147 | 1968 | 636 | 10584 | 169 | 1783 | 1551 | 2 | 4025 | 6457 | 10085 | 18813 | 5229 | 3374 | 663 | 7271 | 1464 | 831 | 271 | 1712 | 1473 | 21522 | 106030 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, June, 1921 | | 8225 | 2438 | 322 | 907 | 157 | 1139 | 1702 | .... | 1498 | 4011 | 6710 | 7071 | 1334 | 1138 | 180 | 1328 | 127 | 258 | 269 | 3109 | 302 | 10319 | ..... | 52544 | ..... |
| Total, July, 1920 | | 6260 | 1863 | 94 | 1369 | 277 | 3618 | 1124 | 143 | 2941 | 3660 | 4502 | 6415 | 2615 | 1037 | 229 | 2495 | 670 | 459 | 97 | 1060 | 616 | 8943 | ..... | ..... | 50488 |

## RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR JULY.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

| Points at which received. | White. | | | | | | Yellow. | | | | | | Mixed. | | | | | | Total, July, 1921. | Total, June, 1921. | Total Oct. 1, 1920, to July 31, 1921. | Total Oct. 1, 1919, to July 31, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | All others. | Total. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | All others. | Total. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | All others. | Total. | | | | |
| Chicago | 280 | 297 | 12 | 5 | 53 | 647 | 1,282 | 1,230 | 57 | 13 | 265 | 2,847 | 310 | 717 | 57 | 11 | 301 | 1,396 | 4,890 | 11,848 | 66,904 | 35,940 |
| Omaha | 217 | 88 | 11 | 4 | 19 | 339 | 269 | 172 | 18 | 2 | 26 | 487 | 81 | 120 | 21 | 10 | 72 | 304 | 1,130 | 1,332 | 11,916 | 15,299 |
| Peoria | 10 | 1 | | | 1 | 12 | 185 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 250 | 63 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 54 | 149 | 411 | 401 | 6,574 | 13,047 |
| Kansas City, Kans. and Mo. | 639 | 208 | 21 | 8 | 70 | 946 | 65 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 117 | 78 | 198 | 31 | 12 | 152 | 471 | 1,534 | 1,965 | 13,474 | 9,840 |
| St. Louis and East St. Louis | 346 | 243 | 38 | 10 | 30 | 667 | 154 | 115 | 17 | 7 | 49 | 342 | 51 | 47 | 10 | 6 | 52 | 166 | 1,175 | 1,701 | 14,178 | 15,238 |
| Milwaukee | 94 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 174 | 331 | 288 | 18 | 7 | 137 | 781 | 160 | 209 | 24 | 5 | 155 | 553 | 1,508 | 2,088 | 12,600 | 8,660 |
| Indianapolis | 37 | 175 | 46 | 11 | 36 | 305 | 71 | 70 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 160 | 18 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 79 | 544 | 999 | 10,572 | 12,839 |
| Minneapolis | 11 | 14 | 10 | | 5 | 40 | 74 | 63 | 8 | | 30 | 175 | 91 | 68 | 12 | 4 | 50 | 225 | 440 | 1,102 | 9,457 | 8,458 |
| Buffalo | | 5 | | | | 5 | 121 | 128 | 11 | 3 | 20 | 283 | 20 | 31 | 6 | | 8 | 65 | 353 | 749 | 6,758 | 5,988 |
| Cincinnati | 18 | 46 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 78 | 21 | 52 | 2 | | 9 | 84 | 12 | 33 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 73 | 235 | 396 | 3,491 | 4,166 |
| Memphis | 9 | 63 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 86 | 20 | 171 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 219 | | 12 | 6 | 1 | 28 | 47 | 352 | 256 | 2,849 | 3,197 |
| Louisville | 13 | 30 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 62 | 12 | 34 | 1 | | 1 | 48 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 112 | 158 | 1,430 | 3,196 |
| Sioux City | 22 | 14 | 1 | | 2 | 39 | 85 | 111 | 1 | | 19 | 216 | 23 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 73 | 328 | 710 | 4,087 | 2,111 |
| Philadelphia | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | 10 | 2 | 193 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 237 | 248 | 1,105 | 5,944 | 967 |
| Nashville | 10 | 155 | 28 | 3 | 15 | 211 | 4 | 43 | | | 5 | 52 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 294 | 265 | 2,266 | 2,332 |
| Cleveland | | | | | | | 37 | 25 | 6 | | 4 | 72 | 15 | 17 | 3 | | 4 | 39 | 111 | 322 | 1,853 | 736 |
| Baltimore | | 11 | 2 | | 1 | 14 | 2 | 78 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 92 | 1 | 43 | 1 | | 8 | 53 | 159 | 1,171 | 12,029 | 1,673 |
| New Orleans | 47 | 147 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 215 | 18 | 21 | 1 | | 6 | 46 | 1 | 15 | 1 | | 15 | 32 | 293 | 379 | 5,725 | 1,445 |
| Denver | 7 | 4 | | | | 11 | 4 | 35 | 20 | | 5 | 64 | 5 | 29 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 59 | 134 | 129 | 2,936 | 2,294 |
| Detroit | | | | | | | 10 | 8 | | | 4 | 22 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | 27 | 38 | 666 | 1,024 |
| Wichita | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 2 | | 2 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 6 | | 14 | 30 | 64 | 141 | 775 | 426 |
| Seattle | | | | | | | 24 | 19 | | | 13 | 56 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 57 | 92 | 534 | 487 |
| Fort Worth | 9 | 40 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 65 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 47 | 124 | 148 | 1,313 | 648 |
| Portland | | | | | | | 11 | 4 | | | 8 | 23 | | | | | | | 23 | 47 | 349 | 236 |
| Atlanta | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 17 | 31 |
| Galveston | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 12 | 182 | 90 |
| Duluth | 4 | 4 | | | 1 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 1 | | 4 | 41 | 25 | 78 | 3 | | 15 | 121 | 171 | 489 | 1,678 | 46 |
| New York | 44 | 89 | 13 | | 8 | 154 | 56 | 101 | 5 | | 1 | 163 | 66 | 376 | 50 | 11 | 60 | 563 | 880 | 402 | 6,830 | 485 |
| St. Joseph | 87 | 150 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 248 | 41 | 33 | 6 | | 2 | 82 | 7 | 48 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 66 | 396 | 592 | 3,826 | 4,131 |
| All other inspection points | 314 | 404 | 59 | 13 | 89 | 879 | 308 | 534 | 73 | 24 | 102 | 1,041 | 72 | 502 | 104 | 20 | 223 | 921 | 2,841 | 4,211 | 40,356 | 33,636 |
| Total July, 1921 | 2,227 | 2,253 | 291 | 70 | 400 | 5,241 | 3,225 | 3,454 | 279 | 67 | 775 | 7,800 | 1,106 | 2,891 | 421 | 102 | 1,293 | 5,813 | 18,854 | | | |
| Total June, 1921 | 2,260 | 3,692 | 489 | 136 | 708 | 7,285 | 4,943 | 8,190 | 1,019 | 241 | 1,909 | 16,302 | 1,160 | 5,426 | 896 | 192 | 1,990 | 9,664 | | 33,251 | | |
| Total Oct., 1920–July, 1921 | 8,734 | 16,120 | 12,079 | 9,182 | 4,717 | 50,832 | 16,881 | 27,851 | 24,720 | 33,918 | 17,893 | 121,263 | 4,292 | 18,608 | 24,585 | 18,875 | 13,114 | 79,474 | | | 251,569 | |
| Total Oct., 1919–July, 1920 | 3,022 | 9,542 | 9,821 | 11,561 | 5,560 | 39,506 | 9,457 | 17,153 | 16,764 | 30,393 | 23,041 | 96,808 | 2,380 | 8,270 | 9,619 | 14,114 | 17,969 | 52,352 | | | | 188,666 |

## RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR JULY.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

| Points at which received. | White. | | | | | | Mixed. | | | | | | Red. | | | | | | Black and gray. | | | | | | Total, July, 1921. | Total, June, 1921. | Total July, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | S. G. | Total. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | S. G. | Total. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | S. G. | Total. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | S. G. | Total. | | | |
| Chicago | 282 | 1,393 | 2,035 | 928 | 103 | 4,741 | 4 | 18 | 6 | | | 28 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4,770 | 3,926 | 2,798 |
| Milwaukee | | 131 | 917 | 89 | 11 | 1,148 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,152 | 700 | 1,046 |
| Minneapolis | 4 | 215 | 673 | 93 | 22 | 1,007 | | | | 20 | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,027 | 982 | 593 |
| New York | 17 | 50 | 234 | 19 | 11 | 331 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 331 | 327 | 505 |
| St. Louis and East St. Louis | 17 | 148 | 509 | 144 | 24 | 842 | 4 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 53 | 8 | 45 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 93 | | | | | | | 988 | 1,051 | 883 |
| Buffalo | 8 | 226 | 165 | 77 | 12 | 488 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 488 | 516 | 440 |
| Indianapolis | 36 | 207 | 654 | 292 | 41 | 1,230 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 2 | | 27 | | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1,260 | 450 | 499 |
| Omaha | 2 | 51 | 238 | 97 | 17 | 405 | | 4 | 10 | 1 | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 420 | 368 | 466 |
| Peoria | 14 | 29 | 86 | 39 | 2 | 170 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 171 | 75 | 439 |
| Cairo | | 92 | 277 | 122 | 21 | 512 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | 8 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 521 | 639 | 525 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 87 | 139 | 43 | 21 | 291 | 2 | 15 | 2 | | | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 310 | 280 | 160 |
| Memphis | 16 | 98 | 155 | 114 | 180 | 563 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 10 | | | | | | | 578 | 482 | 626 |
| Louisville | 9 | 66 | 205 | 91 | 10 | 381 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 385 | 205 | 252 |
| Kansas City, Kans. and Mo | | 55 | 262 | 39 | 11 | 367 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | | 16 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 30 | 16 | 64 | | | | | | | 447 | 305 | 403 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 17 | 49 | 6 | 1 | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 104 | 67 |
| Denver | | | 19 | 9 | 1 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 52 | 40 |
| Nashville | 3 | 89 | 122 | 68 | 10 | 292 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 28 | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 361 | 196 | 176 |
| Detroit | | 58 | 41 | 11 | 1 | 111 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 111 | 108 | 100 |
| Seattle | 1 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 61 | 12 |
| Portland | 25 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 10 | 7 | | | 31 | 85 | 110 | 60 |
| Cleveland | | 60 | 147 | 40 | 13 | 260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 260 | 312 | 62 |
| Duluth | | 4 | 53 | 34 | 6 | 97 | | | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 105 | 238 | 113 |
| New Orleans | | 3 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 43 | 67 |
| Fort Worth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 99 | 63 | 17 | 195 | | | | | | | 195 | 75 | 348 |
| Baltimore | | 15 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 49 | 68 |
| Sioux City | 4 | 150 | 72 | 7 | | 233 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 233 | 81 | 110 |
| Boston | 1 | 92 | 88 | | 7 | 188 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 188 | 3 | 13 |
| Atlanta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| Galveston | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 6 | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 18 |
| Wichita | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | 6 | | | | | | | 6 | 19 | 15 |
| St. Joseph | | 4 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 39 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 42 | 32 | 63 |
| All other inspection points | 55 | 658 | 1,450 | 378 | 65 | 2,606 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 282 | 175 | 45 | 525 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3,155 | 2,587 | 2,619 |
| Total July, 1921 | 497 | 4,033 | 8,648 | 2,770 | 615 | 16,563 | 21 | 104 | 81 | 33 | 32 | 271 | 15 | 112 | 428 | 288 | 90 | 933 | 14 | 11 | 10 | | | 35 | 17,802 | | |
| Total June, 1921 | 927 | 5,778 | 5,378 | 1,050 | 425 | 13,558 | 32 | 118 | 30 | 19 | 48 | 247 | 9 | 211 | 237 | 85 | 12 | 554 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 1 | | 27 | | 14,386 | |
| Total July, 1920 | 243 | 3,394 | 6,587 | 676 | 188 | 11,088 | 46 | 204 | 127 | 25 | 27 | 429 | 46 | 539 | 1,002 | 342 | 121 | 2,050 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 26 | | | 13,593 |

# Cotton

## DECLINES AND RECOVERIES MADE BY PRICES DURING WEEK.

### Average Price of Middling Closes on August 20 at 11.91 Cents—Spot Sales Increase.

During the first half of the week ending Aug. 20 prices for both spot cotton and future contracts declined so that by Wednesday the average price of Middling cotton touched 11.71¢ per lb. The latter half of the week, however, witnessed a recovery of prices, and on Aug. 20 the average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets was 11.91¢, compared with 11.93¢ at the close of the previous week and 32.58¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The movement of prices for spot cotton followed generally that of prices for future contracts. The decline for the week ranged from 8 points for October and January contracts at New Orleans to 17 points for March and May contracts at the same market. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.71d. per lb. on Aug. 19, compared with 8.86d. at the close of the previous week and 20.99d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased considerably during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 63,434 bales, compared with 48,522 bales the previous week and 31,912 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that there was a good demand for several lines of cotton fabrics during the week, with increasing firmness in prices.

**Closing Future Prices for Aug. 20 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.**

| Month. | New York. | | | New Orleans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 |
| October | 13.09 | 27.42 | 31.27 | 12.65 | 26.63 | 30.80 |
| December | 13.47 | 26.43 | 31.58 | 13.03 | 25.74 | 30.85 |
| January | 13.48 | 25.65 | 31.48 | 13.11 | 25.35 | 30.91 |
| March | 13.67 | 25.59 | 31.65 | 13.22 | 25.10 | 30.94 |

**Comparison of the Prices of Middling and the Differences Between Middling and Other Grades of Cotton.**

[From the averages of the 10 designated spot markets.]

| White Standards. | Aug. 20, 1921. | | Aug. 21, 1920. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Points. | Per cent. | Points. | Per cent. |
| | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* |
| Middling Fair | 203 | 17.0 | 395 | 12.1 |
| Strict Good Middling | 154 | 12.9 | 320 | 9.8 |
| Good Middling | 95 | 8.0 | 245 | 7.5 |
| Strict Middling | 49 | 4.1 | 133 | 4.1 |
| Middling | [1] 11.91 | [1] 11.91 | [1] 32.58 | [1] 32.58 |
| | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* |
| Strict Low Middling | 78 | 6.5 | 318 | 9.8 |
| Low Middling | 183 | 15.3 | 855 | 26.2 |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 285 | 23.9 | 1,273 | 39.1 |
| Good Ordinary | 388 | 32.6 | 1,560 | 47.9 |

[1] Cents.

**Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 19.**

[Information from commercial sources.]

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Port receipts | 211,541 | 85,559 |
| Port stocks | 1,333,695 | 701,769 |
| Interior receipts | 238,552 | 90,163 |
| Interior stocks | 1,048,597 | 794,609 |
| Into sight | 415,837 | 250,792 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 78,956 | 96,755 |
| Southern spinners' takings | 151,368 | 82,337 |
| World's visible supply of American cotton | 3,836,073 | 2,667,902 |

Exports for the week ending Aug. 19 amounted to 65,540 bales, compared with 65,544 bales the previous week and 42,738 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 19 amounted to 199,569 bales, compared with 102,583 bales in 1920.

## SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 20 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Aug. 20 in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

| | Norfolk. | Augusta. | Savannah. | Montgomery. | Memphis. | Little Rock. | Dallas. | Houston. | Galveston. | New Orleans. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Standards: | *On.*[1] | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* |
| Middling Fair | 200 | 250 | 125 | 200 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 150 | 300 | 175 | 203 |
| Strict Good Middling | 150 | 200 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 175 | 150 | 110 | 200 | 150 | 154 |
| Good Middling | 100 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 95 |
| Strict Middling | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 35 | 50 | 50 | 49 |
| **Middling** | **11.88** | **12.13** | **12.00** | **11.25** | **12.00** | **11.25** | **11.40** | **12.35** | **12.80** | **12.00** | **11.91** |
| | *Off.*[1] | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* |
| Strict Low Middling | 75 | 75 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 78 |
| Low Middling | 200 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 250 | 200 | 225 | 150 | 175 | 175 | 183 |
| Strict Good Ordinary [2] | 300 | 250 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 300 | 325 | 250 | 275 | 275 | 285 |
| Good Ordinary [2] | 400 | 375 | 325 | 350 | 500 | 400 | 425 | 350 | 375 | 375 | 388 |
| Yellow Tinged: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 50 | Even. | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Strict Middling | 125 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 140 |
| Middling [2] | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 225 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 238 |
| Strict Low Middling [2] | 350 | 300 | 375 | 350 | 350 | 325 | 350 | 400 | 350 | 325 | 348 |
| Low Middling [2] | 450 | 400 | 475 | 450 | 450 | 425 | 450 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 448 |
| Yellow Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 200 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 300 | 220 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 300 | 275 | 300 | 325 | 300 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 310 |
| Middling [2] | 450 | 450 | 400 | 450 | 350 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 450 | 400 | 415 |
| Blue Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling [2] | 250 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 325 | 268 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 350 | 325 | 350 | 375 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 400 | 400 | 375 | 358 |
| Middling [2] | 450 | 425 | 450 | 500 | 350 | 450 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 425 | 450 |
| Sales for week, bales | 4,760 | 649 | 457 | 214 | 5,300 | 1,785 | 13,591 | 28,549 | 2,936 | 5,393 | [3] 63,434 |

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

**Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 19.**

| To— | 1921 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Great Britain | 20,459 | 34,075 |
| France | 2,934 | 8,917 |
| Germany | 44,707 | 38,938 |
| Italy | 14,350 | 6,737 |
| Japan and China | 99,121 | ..... |
| Other countries | 17,998 | 13,916 |
| Total | 199,569 | 102,583 |

**Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.**

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Aug. 19, and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

| Grade. | New York. | | New Orleans. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Middling Fair | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Strict Good Middling | 236 | 17 | 290 | 95 |
| Good Middling | 4,493 | 143 | 3,544 | 712 |
| Strict Middling | 20,744 | 351 | 22,084 | 1,591 |
| Middling | 51,527 | 1,750 | 35,981 | 1,497 |
| Strict Low Middling | 43,000 | 7,192 | 19,722 | 1,349 |
| Low Middling | 10,784 | 2,930 | 7,078 | 1,109 |
| Good Middling Yellow Tinged | 4,529 | 307 | 3,181 | 75 |
| Strict Middling Yellow Tinged | 3,638 | 656 | 3,100 | 144 |
| Good Middling Yellow Stained | 35 | 14 | 4 | 2 |
| Total | 138,986 | 13,390 | 94,987 | 6,576 |

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Aug. 19, at the port of New York were 152,451 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 35,129 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 443,768 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 208,696 bales.

### Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| New Orleans: | |
| Strict Low Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins | $11\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Strict Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins | 13 |
| Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins | $12\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins | 13 |
| Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins | 14 |
| Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins | $16\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins | 21 |
| Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins | 25 |
| Memphis: | |
| Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins | 13 |
| Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins | 18 |
| Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins | 22 |
| Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins | 25 |
| Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins | 28 |
| Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins | 25 |

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 12¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on Aug. 20, 1921, and $32\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 35¢ at Memphis on Aug. 21, 1920.

| Length. | New Orleans. | | Memphis. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* |
| $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins | 75 | 400 | 150 | 300 |
| $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins | 400 | 2,000 | 500 | 2,300 |
| $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins | 700 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins | 1,000 | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 32¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at $37\frac{3}{4}$¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and $26\frac{1}{4}$¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. A year ago the quotations for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton on the same terms were $\$1.20\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. for the grade Fully Good for November-December delivery and $\$1.06\frac{7}{8}$ per lb. for Good Fair for December-January delivery.

Telegraphic report from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice is quoted nominally at 37¢ per lb. at that port.

## COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

**Week Ending Aug. 13.**

| City. | Car lots. | Wagon lots. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Per ton.* | *Per ton.* |
| Memphis, Tenn | $28 | ..... |
| New Orleans, La | 28 | ..... |
| Fort Worth, Tex | 26 | $25 |
| Charlotte, N. C | ..... | 15 |

**With the introduction of cottonseed-oil mills in Egypt,** cottonseed oil is now being utilized in that country in the manufacture of cheap soap, reports the American consul at Alexandria. Prior to the war, cheap soaps were imported from Naples, Syria, Java, and Palestine, but this supply having been cut off, the local manufacture of such soaps has received a great stimulus.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1921